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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A FURTHER seasonal contraction in the volume of employment in Canada was recorded at the beginning of January, 1927, but the resulting employment situation was more favourable than on the same date in any of the preceding six years. This statement is based on returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,851 firms (each with a minimum of fifteen employees) in industries other than agriculture and fishing. These firms employed 781,551 persons on January 1, 1927, as compared with 833,638 on December 1, 1926. The employment index number (based on the numbers employed in January, 1920, by the reporting employers, as 100) stood at 94.8 on January, 1927, as compared with 101.1 in the preceding month, and with 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on January 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted during December as compared with the preceding month, but a considerable increase over the record for December, 1925. The decline was due mainly to a decrease in the number of placements in the logging industry. The number of placements effected in all industries during December, 1926, was 24,667; the corresponding number in November, 1926, was 28,338; and in December, 1925, 20,523. At the beginning of January, 1927, the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions was 5.9 as compared with percentages of 4.7 at the beginning of December, and 7.9 at the beginning of January, 1926. The percentage for January is based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,560 local trade unions with a total membership of 157,701 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.37 for January, as compared with \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.30 for January, 1920;

\$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was practically unchanged for January at 150.6; as compared with 150.5 for December, 1926; 163.8 for January, 1926; 165.5 for January, 1925; 156.9 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 233.4 for January, 1920; 206.1 for January, 1919; and 191.7 for January, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in January was more than in December, 1926, but less than in January, 1926. Eight disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 261 employees, and resulting in the loss of 4,020 working days. Corresponding figures for December, 1926, were eight disputes, 167 employees, and 3,778 working days; and for January, 1926, eleven disputes, 823 employees, and 9,769 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During January the Department received two reports from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Act.

The first was a second interim report in connection with the dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and their checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship clerks, etc. (the first interim report in this case appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926). The second report received during the month was in connection with a dispute between the City of New Westminster and its employees, members of the City Fire Fighters Union. One application for the establishment of a Board was also received. Full particulars of recent proceedings under the Act are given on page 139.

Proposed old age pensions in Canada

A resolution providing for the introduction of a system of old age pensions in Canada was introduced in the House of Commons on February 10 by the Minister of Labour.

The resolution will be followed by a government bill, which, it is understood, will be drawn on lines similar to the Old Age Pension Bill of 1926. It will be recalled that on May 28, 1926, the Dominion House of Commons, without division, passed a bill respecting old age pensions, which was later defeated in the Senate on its second reading by 45 to 21 votes. A resolution passed by the House of Commons on March 15, 1926 (published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for that month), stated the principles which were afterwards incorporated in the Old Age Pension Bill. The proposed legislation was to provide pensions for British subjects, 70 years of age, resident in Canada, and without other means of support, the cost to be divided equally between the federal and provincial governments.

The Government of British Columbia introduced in the Legislature on January 19 a bill to provide for old pensions. The Act if passed would enable the provincial government to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the province, pursuant to the provisions of any act of the Dominion relating to old age pensions, and for the payment by the Dominion to the province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province during the preceding quarter for old age pensions. It would enable the provincial government to provide for the payment of such pensions under such conditions as may be determined by the federal act. The provincial act would be administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board, its duties to include the consideration of applications and the payment of pensions. For this purpose the Board is authorized to appoint a special staff. Until special appropriations are made the expenditures under the act are to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue fund of the province.

A select committee of the British Columbia Legislature is to inquire into the administration of the Mothers' Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Old age pensions in Australia

The Commissioner of Pensions of the Commonwealth of Australia recently published a statement in regard to the administration of Invalid and Old Age Pensions for the twelve months ended June 30, 1926. The provisions of the Commonwealth Act, in so far as it relates to old age pensions, were described in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1926, entitled "Old Age Pension Systems existing

in various countries." Old Age Pensions are paid to men at the age of 65 and to women at the age of 60 years, whose property does not exceed £400 in value, and whose annual income, including pension, does not exceed £78. Men between 60 and 65 years of age are eligible for old age pensions if they are permanently incapacitated for work. The commissioner, or deputy commissioner under the act, has power to determine the amount of pension in consideration of the circumstances in each case. A recent official estimate gives the population of the Commonwealth as 6,043,924 persons. In the financial year 1925-26 the number of old age pensioners was 126,918 (51,458 men and 75,460 women). The number of old age pensioners in each 10,000 of population was 212. At the end of the year the liability of the Commonwealth for old age pensions for the coming year was estimated as £6,323,590. The cost of administration in proportion to every £100 of pensions was £1 4s 2d. In addition to the old age pensions provision made under the same act for invalid pensioners. The number of invalid pensioners in each 10,000 of the population was 81.45, the actual number of such pensioners being 21,790 men and 27,008 women.

Quebec employers' insurance organization

The Workmen's Compensation Act of the province of Quebec, enacted in 1920, which becomes effective on April 1, requires employers to guarantee the payment of compensation to their injured workmen either by means of insurance, or by depositing with the Provincial government cash bonds sufficient to answer for their solvency. Manufacturers desiring to insure themselves in accordance with this provision found that advances had been made by insurance companies in casualty insurance premiums. They decided therefore to organize their own mutual insurance company. This action was taken at a joint meeting of the Quebec division and Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Montreal on January 17, when it was decided to apply for a mutual insurance company charter. The members of the provincial cabinet later heard the argument of the manufacturers and also of the underwriters.

Certificates for miners in Nova Scotia

Miners' certificates in Nova Scotia are now issued only to miners who have acquired competency after one year's employment in a mine within the province. Local Miners'

boards are thus debarred from granting certificates of competency to miners who have gained their experience in other Canadian provinces or in countries outside of Canada. A ruling to this effect recently made by the Department of Public Works and Mines, is based upon an interpretation of the Coal Mines Regulation Act in which the Provincial Attorney General's Department concurs.

Sections 18 and 19 of the Act are as follows:—

18. (1) No person shall be qualified to receive a certificate of competency as a coal miner who has not been employed in some capacity in a mine for the period of at least one year.

(2) No person shall be employed to cut, hear, mine, bore, loosen or extract coal by hand, machinery or otherwise in any mine who is not in possession of a certificate of competency as a coal miner.

19. (1) No person shall be given charge of a working face in a mine who is not in possession of a certificate of competency as a coal miner and in addition has been employed in a mine for at least one year as a coal miner.

"Mine" is defined by the interpretation section of the Act, Section 4 (1), as follows:—

"Mine" means a mine to which this chapter applies. . . .

As interpreted by the Department of Mines the Act does not apply to mines outside of Nova Scotia but to mines within Nova Scotia; therefore the one year's employment in some capacity necessary to qualify a person to receive a certificate of competency as a coal miner must be one year's employment in some capacity in a mine in Nova Scotia to which the said chapter applies. A certificate of competency as a coal miner cannot, therefore, be issued to a person who has not had employment in such a mine in Nova Scotia.

Co-operative marketing in Canada

A special contributor in the *Co-operative News* (Manchester) gave an account of the progress of co-operative marketing in Canada, in the course of which he says: "Co-operative marketing of agricultural products in Canada is probably more advanced than in any other country in the world. It is estimated that approximately 430,000 farmers out of a total of 700,000 in the Dominion are now selling their products in some measure co-operatively. The total volume of products sold in this way in 1925 would appear to have been worth \$300,000,000, which means that between 40 and 60 per cent of Canadian farmers combined last year (i.e. in 1925), to sell 30 per cent of their entire production co-operatively. While these figures are only approximate, they tend to show, with some degree of accuracy, the magnitude and the responsiveness which

this movement has met with among Canadian farmers.

"Almost every produce of the farm is marketed co-operatively in Canada in some portion of the Dominion or other. Apples and other fruits are so disposed of in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia; milk for human consumption and butter and cheese in almost every one of the nine provinces; commercial live stock in every province; seeds of all kinds in every province; hay in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec; wool in every province through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association; vegetables in Ontario and British Columbia; tobacco in Ontario and Quebec; potatoes in several provinces; eggs and poultry in almost every province; and wheat and other grains through that immense co-operative organization of the Pool."

W. George H. Barr, K.C. recently contributed to the *Monetary Times* an interesting account of the origin, methods, and operations of the "wheat pool." Through the instrumentality of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, the entire crop of 132,789 farms in Western Canada, comprising 15,287,810 acres, is now being placed upon the market, approximately 85 per cent direct to the consumer. The proceeds of the 1925 crop alone handled by the selling agency amount to over \$253,000,000. To facilitate this work, branches have been established in grain importing countries and the selling agency has now representatives in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Portugal, Italy and Mexico; and either offices or representatives in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Paris, New York, Calgary, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

Encouraged by the success of the Wheat Pool, which is the outstanding organization of this new movement, other classes of producers in Western Canada have organized themselves along similar lines. Egg and poultry pools are operating in all three provinces. In Saskatchewan alone, while the pool only commenced operations on March 29, 1926, it has now a membership of 18,260, and during the past year the pool has handled 89 carloads, or 1,200,000 dozen of eggs. A live stock pool is already in operation in Alberta, and one has been organized and is on a fair way to completion in Saskatchewan. One of the interesting developments in connection with the various pools is the encouragement they give to the producer to improve the standard of the commodity which he places upon the

market, and the organizations themselves stand to render the members every assistance along these lines.

Labour and co-operative alliance in Great Britain

A draft agreement was made last month between the labour and co-operative parties in Great Britain, its purpose being, according to the *New Statesman* (London), to prevent possible clashes in the nomination of candidates for the same seats in municipal as well as parliamentary elections. Otherwise it is anticipated that the agreement will involve only a slight change in the existing situation. Ever since the co-operative movement first entered politics during the war, the two bodies have worked in informal alliance. Co-operative members of parliament have been elected with official labour support, and have received the labour whips in the House. At least one of them was a member of the Labour Government of 1924. Moreover, although the co-operative party have a separate existence, a good number of local co-operative societies are formally affiliated to the labour parties in their areas, and take a direct part in the nominating and financing of labour candidates.

Proposed power development in Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan government has appointed a commission under the Public Inquiries Act, to inquire into and report upon the economic practicability of generating power at central power plants and water power sites in the province. The commissioners are Messrs. Louis A. Thornton, of Regina, chairman, Arthur Hitchcock, of Moose Jaw, and Alexander R. Greig, of Saskatoon. Their instructions are to carry on investigations as to the proposed construction of central power plants in the lignite coal fields of Southern Saskatchewan or in other centres; whether char, briquettes and other by-products also could be produced at such plants; the cost of such power, the distance it could be transmitted, and the price to be charged the consumers; and the probable extent to which farms might be electrified, in view of such developments in other provinces and elsewhere. The commission will also study the hydro-electric possibilities of the province.

An inquiry on somewhat similar lines was undertaken in the province in 1912, when Mr. R. O. Wynne-Roberts was appointed as a commissioner to inquire into the practicability of producing power at coal centres and distributing it throughout the province, his report being laid before the legislature in No-

vember in the same year. Since then, however, great developments have taken place in the province, new sources of water power being discovered and surveyed, and the science of producing and distributing electrical energy has progressed considerably. These facts appeared to warrant a further inquiry into the whole subject of the production and distribution of power within the province.

Civil Service superannuation in Saskatchewan

The speech from the Throne at the opening session of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan announced that the government would introduce a bill to provide for the superannuation of provincial civil servants based upon the principles of the resolution agreed to unanimously at the session of 1920 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1926, page 120). The resolution referred to directed that "the Government should give early consideration to, and devise, a superannuation scheme applicable to all branches of the Public Civil Service." It was suggested that government employees should contribute four per cent on their monthly salaries, the Government guaranteeing to pay pensions out of provincial consolidated revenues. Males would be retired compulsorily at the age of 65 and women at the age of 60, the lieutenant-governor-in-council having power, in exceptional cases, to allow men and women to continue in the service for an additional five years over the age limit. Only employees who had been in the civil service for ten years or more would be eligible for superannuation. A bill to this effect was introduced in the Legislature on February 2.

Winter activity in construction industry

Good results are reported to be following the recent efforts of the building and construction industry to promote building operations during the winter months as a means of stabilizing employment in the building trades. The *Canada Lumberman*, in its issue of January 15, noted that in Montreal there is evidence that more building is proceeding now than in former years at this period. "The open weather has, of course, something to do with this, but apart from this circumstance, builders are making every effort to get away from the custom which enforced a period of idleness for the office staff and for the men. Experience has demonstrated the practicability of winter construction, although at an increased cost, but against this can be set the more settled conditions of employment, the spreading of overhead over a longer period of activity, and the

keeping together of the staff. One of the objections to many entering the building trade, and to skilled mechanics seeking employment in that industry, has been the period during the winter months, when work has been suspended and wages stopped. This is gradually being eliminated, because contractors are adopting methods to meet the conditions. From the lumber point, dealers naturally favour construction over a longer period. This enables them to employ their helpers in a much more satisfactory way; instead of the work being limited almost entirely to the spring, summer and fall, it is spread over practically the entire year. The retailers in Montreal report that business this winter has been good, and that they have been compelled to replenish stocks at a time when buying is usually very quiet. The wholesalers also state that orders have come in freely having regard to the season, and they too welcome any change which will give them business during the winter months. Winter construction has thus benefited both sections."

Municipalities prefer collective accident liability

Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, recently mentioned as an argument in favour of collective accident liability, the fact that many of the employers who would otherwise come under schedule 2 of the Act have asked to be transferred to schedule 1. It will be recalled that schedule 1 comprises the employers in the Province who are under collective insurance and pay an assessment to the Board. Schedule 2 includes employers who "pay as they go," this category comprising the large railway, steamship, express and telephone companies, municipal corporations and commissions. Mr. Sinclair states that out of the 376 employers in schedule 2, 214 (all of them municipalities and commissions) asked to be brought under schedule 1.

The largest classes not at present covered by the provisions of the Act are farmers and persons engaged in husbandry and those in wholesale and retail trades, all of whom are exempt unless their business forms part of a manufacturing concern. Many persons carrying on small operations are excluded by regulations of the Board. For example, the excluded classes include small concerns employing less than six workpeople in bakeries, laundries, cheese or butter factories, cutting oaks, etc.; and small concerns employing less than four people in repair and blacksmith shops, upholstering, picture framing, butchering, waterworks, etc.

Sunday work in pulp and paper industry

Mr. L. R. Wilson, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, at the annual meeting held at Montreal on January 28, stated the policy followed by the Association in regard to the movement to enforce the observance of the weekly rest in the pulp and paper mills. The existing practice in regard to Sunday observance in this industry in the Province of Quebec was outlined in the January issue of *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 39), in view of the provincial government's recent declaration that the provisions of the Lord's Day Act would be strictly enforced in future. The president said:—

"There has been a tendency upon the part of some of the provincial governments to hamper our industry by demanding a literal compliance with the Lord's Day Act, and in other ways. This has been met by our members in a spirit of conciliation and a willingness to comply with every reasonable demand. The authorities, however, should bear in mind the peculiar nature of our industry, some branches of which necessitate continuous operations, as well as the fact that we are in competition with the paper manufacturers of the world, and that anything which adds to cost of producing paper in Canada, or which tends to interfere with the regularity of our shipments to other countries, contributes to the success of our competitors abroad and works to Canada's disadvantage."

The Association decided at the same meeting to erect and endow a research laboratory at McGill University, Montreal, at a cost of \$350,000, this amount having been subscribed in full by the members and by the university.

Progress of group insurance in Canada

The adoption of employees' group insurance under various governmental, municipal and industrial schemes has been noted in recent issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Mr. George H. Harris, of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, contributes an article on this subject to the January issue of *Industrial Canada*, the monthly magazine published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He describes the "colossal growth" of life insurance in recent years, and proceeds as follows:—

"In these new developments group insurance occupies a place of great importance. Simply described, it is an arrangement under which the whole, or groups, of the employees of any particular company may be granted insurance protection at very low rates, the ordinary formalities pertaining to individual

insurance being largely dispensed with. It has been found possible to forego individual medical examination, and by dealing with the employer, or the employing corporation, as the contracting party, to eliminate or substantially reduce certain items of expense. The result is that life insurance has been brought within reach of people who, without this aid, might be unprotected or at least inadequately protected. Group insurance is being written in Canada by tens of millions of dollars a year. Whole industries have adopted it. The diversification of employment to which it has been applied covers almost the whole range of business activity. The employees of banks, financial houses, and similar institutions, are protected with the factory hand and the labourer.

"In the early efforts to popularize group insurance in Canada the tangible advantages to the employer were emphasized. He was told what is undoubtedly true that group insurance reduces labour turnover, stabilizes employment and effects economies. While this is as true to-day as it was then, the point is not so much insisted upon. It has been found rather that the employer cannot, and does not, desire to detach himself from interest in the welfare of his employees and their families, and that when he realizes that it lies within his power to bring a benefit to those who work for him, on terms which, by themselves, they cannot secure, he is willing to lend his aid. The point that in many cases—perhaps in most cases—life insurance is really needed in inverse ratio to a man's ability to acquire it and pay for it is also perceived. With the working classes particularly there still survives some prejudice against insurance, and this, coupled with the difficulty of paying premiums from tiny incomes, makes this class the hardest for the life insurance salesman to reach. The employer's endorsement of the principle, and his practical assistance in paying, effectually dispose of these obstacles."

Unemployment in European countries

Unemployment has increased in France during the last few months, owing mainly to the fall in prices and the consequent slackening of industry and to the rise in the franc, which has deprived business of its "export premium." Various steps have been taken to deal with the situation, by way of allowances for the unemployed, control of foreign labour, public works, etc. In Belgium, currency stabilisation has not so far led to the anticipated industrial depression and increased unemployment. Measures, however, are proposed by the workers' organisations to deal

with these threatened consequences of stabilization. An agreement for the stricter regulation of recruitment of Polish labour for work in Belgium, and for the protection of such immigrant workers on arrival, has been made between the national trade union organizations of the two countries. The emergency legislation relating to the period of unemployment benefit in Austria and the distribution of the cost has been extended, with some modifications in favour of the unemployed worker, until the end of the present year.

In Great Britain the Government has announced that it is not prepared to institute a special system of unemployment insurance for landworkers. A Government Committee on education in relation to industry recommends a number of administrative and other measures in connection with juvenile employment and unemployment. An enquiry into the causes of unemployment and possible remedies for it has been undertaken by the General Federation of Trade Unions. A list of questions, inviting not only answers in respect of facts, but also suggestions and statements of opinion, has been addressed to all concerned in the problem of unemployment in Great Britain. The list distinguishes three forms of unemployment: seasonal, sporadic, and endemic. Seasonal unemployment is defined as that which in some trades recurs at regular intervals; sporadic unemployment, as that which occurs irregularly and may arise, among other things, from war or changes in methods of production and in fashions; endemic unemployment as that form of unemployment which has become chronic owing to psycho, logical, as well as economic or political causes. The questions relating to seasonal unemployment have as their object to determine the causes of seasonal fluctuations, and more particularly the extent to which they can be attributed to weather and varying temperatures. Sporadic unemployment occupies the most important place in the questionnaire. The questions relating to it seek to elucidate the influence of a large variety of factors such as war, threat of war, non-co-operation, boycotts, industrial dislocations, shortage of supplies or increased prices of raw materials, increases in other items of the cost of production (for example, taxes, freightage, wages), delay in deliveries to home or overseas markets, imposition of tariffs or preferences, manufacturers' or speculators' restrictions on production, or restrictions imposed by labour, its mobility, or by a housing shortage in the district, shortage of capital for industrial purposes, juvenile labour.

s regards endemic unemployment, it is sought to ascertain to what extent the causes lie in moral or physical defects of the individual, or circumstances beyond his control.

Economic value of wage earners

Magazine, discusses the "Economics of World Health." In order to demonstrate the extent of the social losses caused by sickness the writer estimates the net value of the earnings of average individuals. The computations are for the great body of wage-earning families in the United States whose total family resources are about \$2,500 a year. Under present conditions the cost of rearing a child in such families to the age of self support, including food, shelter, clothing, education, etc., is estimated at \$7,238. Including interest on the capital, and making due allowance for the cost of those who do not survive age 18, the amount is increased to a little more than \$10,000. "This amount," it is explained, "does not include one very important item, namely, the money value of the mother's care. We are compelled to limit ourselves to the family's money income, but we recognize that the working mother makes a real contribution to the total income of the family; for wages were to be paid commensurate with the mother's value in the bringing up of children, the sum would be considerable and would add materially to the \$10,000 actually spent by the family in raising a child to self-support. Our figure is, therefore, a minimum and will serve to keep our other calculations conservative."

The writer next attempts to compute the value of a man as wage earner in the same group, that is, in the \$2,500 income class. The money equivalent of the wife's services is not included in the compilation, but disregarding this item, the present worth of future wages of a wage-earner at the age of eighteen are calculated as being well in excess of \$41,000, and the present worth of his future expenditures at less than \$13,000. "The present worth of the net future earnings of a man in this economic class was accordingly close to \$29,000. The maximum value of a man in this income class is reached at age 25, when the present worth of his net future earnings is more than \$32,000. With advancing age, the present worth of net future earnings declines. At 50, it is \$17,510; at 60, about \$10,000. After age 70, the present worth of net future earnings is negative because earnings cease and the cost of maintenance continues. An astonishing item in our calculations

is the high economic value of a child at birth. We found the sum to be \$9,333. This is the amount which it would be necessary to put at interest at three and a half per cent, in order to bring up the child to age 18 and to produce the net income throughout the working-period of life."

After further calculations as to the economic value of the other earning classes, without any attempt, however, to compute the economic value of the housewife's contribution to the family budget, Dr. Dublin finally reaches the following conclusion:—

"If we estimate that the economic value of women in general is only one-half that of men, this will make the value of that sex 500 billions, and the total vital assets, males and females combined, over 1,500 billion dollars. Our national wealth in material assets in 1922 was 321 billion dollars. This includes real property, live stock, machinery, agricultural and mining products, and manufactured goods of all sorts. Our vital capital, therefore, exceeded our ordinary material wealth about five to one."

Conciliation in labour disputes in United States

The conciliation work carried on by the United States Department of Labour is outlined in the report of the Department for the fiscal year, 1925-26, recently issued. The Secretary of Labour has the right to assign commissioners of conciliation in connection with disputes when he believes it advisable to do so. In practice he refrains from intervening except on the request of one or both parties directly affected, or of the officials or representatives of the community concerned. An exception to this rule is made only in connection with disputes of unusual character or great importance. Intervention is not favoured if there appears any likelihood of a settlement by negotiation, but in many cases the services of an experienced government mediator are often sought to guide the negotiations. It has been found that a trained neutral government representative generally finds both sides willing to accept his services. It is a matter of real satisfaction, the report states, that large numbers of employers and employees have expressed their hearty approval of the methods employed by the Conciliation Service. "The efforts of the representatives of this service are directed always toward the prevention of an open break that stops production, with the consequent loss in wages and profits. They endeavour to have work go on while negotiations are being conducted to bring about a settlement of the existing differences. If this be impossible

and a strike or lockout occurs, then their task is to secure a prompt and workable adjustment, having always in mind the interests not only of the employer and employees but of the public as well."

The Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labour, records his opinion after five years of close observation as follows:—"It has been demonstrated that grave industrial controversies which refused to yield to any other method have finally been satisfactorily settled in joint conferences arranged and guided by impartial Government mediators. This method in practice has established itself as the most successful and is coming into wider recognition and acceptance. Congress in its wisdom during the last session, in shaping the United States Board of Mediation to handle railway cases, laid down for the guidance of that body the same general policies and procedure that have been in force in the Conciliation Service.*

"A controversy settled around the peace table is generally permanently settled, because it has been adjusted on the only right principle—the principle of letting the disputants settle matters themselves. They alone know their problems best and are better qualified to find the settlement that will suit all parties. All that is needed is some outside influence to bring them in the proper spirit about the council table. In a word, our method is to employ common sense, the spirit of good-will, and the skill that comes from experience in handling trade disputes."

A "Handbook of American Trade Unions" has been published lately by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, United States Department of Labour, containing lists of all the important labour organizations functioning in June, 1926, with details on the following subjects: the relation of the organization to the American Federation of Labour; a brief account of its origin and history; jurisdiction, both trade and territorial; form of government; qualifications for membership; apprentice system (as intended by the organization and provided for in its constitution); method of negotiating agreements; benefits paid; official organ; location of headquarters; extent of organization; and total membership.

One hundred and fifty-six organizations are included in the handbook. Of these 107 are affiliated to the American Federation of Labour. Many of those outside the Federation have never been identified with it, among them being most of the railroad organizations,

including the "Big Four" brotherhoods, and practically all of the organizations in the United States Post Office. The purely craft or industrial organizations outside the American Federation of Labour have been formed chiefly as the result of secession from the American Federation of Labour unions, and are sometimes described as "dual" or "out-law" unions. They are found principally in the clothing, textile, and shoe industries.

The total membership of the international organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, as shown in their reports to the Bureau of Labour Statistics, is 3,333,597. This, together with 50,400 additional in directly affiliated local unions, gives the American Federation of Labour a total membership of 3,383,997. Membership of organizations outside the Federation, including the Industrial Workers of the World, is 1,059,526.

Mr. E. S. H. Winn, K.C., chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, has been reappointed to that position for a further period of ten years.

Accident insurance for firefighters was discussed at a recent meeting of the city commissioners and employees at Edmonton, Alberta. A group insurance plan to cover all civic employees is now being considered, and it is stated that special protection may be offered to the firemen when a new agreement is under discussion.

Herman Trelle, of Wembley, Alberta, won the championship for 1926 for both wheat and oats at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago. Mr. Trelle was born in Idaho 31 years ago and came to Alberta with his parents in 1900. He received his early education at Edmonton, where later he attended the university, graduating as civil engineer. He served with the Flying Corps during the war. In 1920, when on a survey party north of Edmonton he became interested in the Peace River country, and filed on a homestead at Wembley. He now farms 480 acres.

The United Farmers of Alberta at their 19th annual convention, held at Edmonton in January, rejected a proposed resolution that the central officers of the Association should communicate with the labour organization in the province with the object of forming an alliance of farmers and labour. A substitution motion was adopted, in which the United Farmers reiterated their friendship and expressed their desire to co-operate with labour in the federal and provincial fields.

*LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, p. 423.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of January was reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In the province of Nova Scotia the weather had delayed logging operations and, while some men were being placed, neither applications nor vacancies were heavy. Fair catches of fish were reported, but rough weather was impeding the work of the fishing industry. Except in Halifax, where some construction work was progressing and where expectations of the erection of two or three buildings of some magnitude in the near future were entertained, the building and construction industry was rather quiet. The manufacturing industries were fairly active. Transportation was likewise fairly busy.

The condition of the fishing industry in the province of New Brunswick was satisfactory, with large catches being made. As in Nova Scotia, the logging industry in this province was rather good, although the mild weather was interfering with it to some extent. Manufacturing industries were reported as being busy, but the construction industry was very quiet. While railroad transportation was only fair, water transportation, due to activities in the winter port of Saint John, was active.

From the province of Quebec it was reported that orders for farm workers had begun to be received by the offices. With the logging industry active, heavy demands for workers in this line were being received, and the supply of them in the city of Quebec was stated to be inadequate. The boot and shoe manufacturing industry was satisfactory in the city of Montreal and was improving in the city of Quebec; the metal manufacturing industry was quiet; the printing industries appeared to be busy; textile manufacturing was likewise busy; and the pulp and paper manufacturing industry continued at a high level of activity. Building and construction, which had continued into the early part of the winter, had subsided in activity to a considerable extent towards the close of January. The usual winter falling off in wholesale and retail trade was recorded.

The demand for farm workers in Ontario seemed to be on the increase, but the supply of workers appeared adequate. With stock-taking nearly completed, the manufacturing industries in the southern portions of Ontario had in almost all cases resumed their normal activity, and there seemed to be no falling off in comparison with the pre-stocktaking

period. While no substantial increases in factory staffs were being made, the employment offices at some centres were receiving several requests for highly skilled mechanics in different trades. Although very little actual building or construction work was being carried on at present, the prospects for the immediate future were promising. Activity in the logging industry continued, but with fewer demands for workers. A normal activity with only a small labour turnover in the metal mining industry was noted. Vacancies for female domestic workers were still numerous.

Farm orders were increasing slightly, but applicants were sufficiently numerous in the province of Manitoba. Employment in the construction industry in Winnipeg was better than during any winter of the last several years, and the prospects for 1927 appeared hopeful. In this province the employment offices were receiving a fair number of calls for general labour for short jobs, but applicants were considerably in excess of these demands. With few experienced applicants for work in the logging industry applying, there was a decline in orders in this group. A fairly substantial number of vacancies for female domestic workers were being notified.

Farm orders received at the Saskatchewan offices were fairly numerous, but applicants were plentiful. The few calls for general labourers were easily met. In the Prince Albert district the requirements for logging workers exceeded suitable applicants. Female domestic workers continued to be in brisk demand. With general conditions throughout the province rather quiet, there did not appear to be any unemployment which could be considered as abnormal for the time of year.

A nominal demand for farm workers in Alberta was more than counterbalanced by the number of applicants seeking this work. Although the construction industry in this province was rather quiet, it was not unusually so for the winter season. The demand for logging workers continued to be rather good. Coal mining was not very brisk, and no additional workers were being taken on. General employment conditions throughout Alberta were rather quiet.

Fair activity in the logging industry in British Columbia was reported, but not many men were being taken on. Mining, both coal and metal, continued normal, with very little fluctuation. The building and construction industries seemed to be seasonally quiet throughout the whole province. Manufactur-

ing industries did not appear to be increasing their activity to any noticeable extent. While unplaced applicants were reported from all centres in British Columbia, their numbers did not seem to indicate that the volume of unemployment was exceptional for the season of the year.

There was considerable seasonal curtailment in employment at the beginning of January, the losses involving a rather larger number of workers than that

noted on the corresponding date last year. The percentage decline was, however, about the same size, while both absolute and proportionate reduction were smaller than on the corresponding date in the first five years of the record. An aggregate working force of 781,559 persons was reported by the 5,851 reporting firms, who had 833,638 employees on December 1. The index number stood at 94.8, as compared with 101.1 in the preceding month, and with 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on January 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1927			1926			1925		
	January	December	November	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		221,582,986	241,665,755	155,451,873	253,317,215	216,644,167			
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		81,774,995	87,656,757	69,736,042	76,918,288	75,285,662			
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		138,421,475	152,355,795	84,718,819	175,555,228	140,279,235			
Customs duty collected..... \$		12,391,535	13,693,506	10,060,607	11,670,986	11,770,905			
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		2,843,153,843	2,915,658,907	2,368,210,435	3,120,644,757	2,786,635,210			
Bank clearings..... \$		1,746,300,000	1,737,700,000	1,331,400,000	1,898,373,589	1,670,184,404			
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		175,083,324		160,600,699	173,891,566	173,891,566			
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,372,763,485		1,316,288,258	1,318,875,483	1,318,875,483			
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		970,053,595		869,591,897	903,259,725	903,259,725			
Security Prices, Index Number.—									
Common stocks.....	147.2	143.1	143.1	127.4	122.6	120.9			
Preferred stocks.....	103.1	101.2	100.0	99.2	98.5	98.8			
Bonds.....	110.2	110.4	109.7						
\$Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	150.6	150.5	151.5	163.8	163.5	161.1			
\$Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.59	21.41	21.24	21.96	21.87	21.51			
†Business failures, number.....	219		186	248	215	163			
†Business failures, liabilities..... \$	3,095,474		2,686,519	2,674,123	3,186,295	2,816,409			
†Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures..	94.0	101.1	102.8	89.6	95.3	97.1			
*\$Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*5.9	*4.7	*2.6	*7.9	*5.7	*5.1			
Immigration.....		7,721	7,721	4,003	4,003	5,323			
Building permits..... \$		1,472,131	9,968,937	4,608,688	7,341,752	7,988,765			
†Contracts awarded..... \$	16,771,000	13,725	34,972,000	12,669,000	12,675,000	46,973,000			
Mineral Production—									
Pig iron..... tons	51,717	53,971	52,345	56,644	54,889	68,535			
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	58,540	50,493	54,311	68,536	62,353	73,205			
Ferro alloys..... tons	3,926	3,804	3,308	2,224	3,008	2,094			
Coal..... tons		1,803,694	1,803,694	1,223,648	1,556,173	1,660,738			
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	1,290,824	1,156,645	1,151,091	952,520		1,321,156			
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		172,704,109	243,206,456	181,617,436	176,315,733	225,260,930			
Railway—									
*Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	233,849	233,078	313,745	218,904	253,460	306,086			
Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$		20,168,259	22,299,407	18,701,154		21,469,505			
Operating expenses..... \$			16,035,686	14,172,845	16,289,451	15,863,602			
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		17,791,980	21,524,116	13,470,131	19,818,544	19,294,184			
Operating expenses..... \$		16,175,798	14,774,393	11,668,272	14,991,752	13,046,149			
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			4,427,631,307	2,589,558,262	4,147,758,093	4,071,595,572			
Newsprint..... tons		163,717	164,798	139,688	156,983	131,147			
Automobiles, passenger.....		6,052	6,744	11,781	7,498	8,741			
***Index of physical volume of business.....			138.6	127.8	128.3	119.0			
Industrial production.....			155.6	138.1	135.6	147.6			
Manufacturing.....			142.9	139.5	141.9	130.6			

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending January 29, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

All except the Maritime Provinces reported declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing, construction and trade were seasonally slacker, while greater gains were noted in logging and transportation, those in the latter being due to the re-opening of the winter ports. The net increase in the Maritime Provinces was very much larger than in January 1, 1926. In Quebec, manufacturing, transportation and construction showed marked curtailment, exceeding that reported at the same date last year, but logging and retail trade registered significant advances. In Ontario, there were important recessions in the iron and steel, lumber, food, textile and pulp and paper industries, while logging and trade showed considerable improvement. The general decline in Ontario was smaller than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record. In the Prairie Provinces, there were heavy declines in construction, and manufacturing was quiet. There were also smaller losses in mining, transportation, trade and communication, the only general increase reported being in logging. In British Columbia, construction, mining and manufacturing showed curtailment; the number of persons released was greater than in the corresponding month last year.

There were contractions in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, those at Montreal, Windsor and Toronto being most pronounced. In Montreal, manufacturing, construction and transportation were seasonally slacker; within the first named the food, beverage, tobacco and iron and steel divisions showed the largest declines. The general reduction was smaller than that reported on the corresponding date last year. In Quebec, seasonal curtailment in shipping caused a loss, while in other groups comparatively small changes were noted. In Toronto, there were general recessions in manufacturing, the largest being in food and iron and steel plants. Construction, communication and transportation were also slacker, but retail trade reported important gains. In Ottawa, lumber mills showed a seasonal falling off in employment, as did construction. In Hamilton, manufacturing, especially iron and steel plants, released employees, while there were also decreases in transportation, construction and trade. In Windsor and the other Border Cities, the closing of several important automobile plants for inventory purposes caused the usual pronounced contraction at the beginning of January. In Winnipeg, construction, manufacturing and trade registered the greatest declines. In Vancouver, employment in lumber mills, construction and trans-

portation showed a falling off, and trade was also slacker.

The losses in manufacturing on January 1, 1927, though larger than on the same date in 1926, were smaller than at the beginning of January in previous years of the record. Iron and steel, lumber, food, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and beverage factories reported the largest decreases, though all divisions recorded curtailment. There were very marked contractions in construction and maintenance, and employment also declined in logging, mining, communication, transportation and services. Pronounced increases in personnel were noted in trade, which, however, was not so active as in Christmas week. The index number of employment was higher than at the beginning of any other month since the record was begun in 1920.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of January, 1927.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes.

Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The industrial depression usually evident toward the end of the year, combined with the closing of a number of establishments over the holiday period and for stocktaking and inventory purposes, was responsible for the slightly less favourable situation among local trade unions at the close of December, 1926, than in the preceding month. Returns for December were tabulated from 1,560 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 157,701 persons, and indicated a 5.9 percentage of unemployment in comparison with 4.7 per cent at the end of November. Employment was, however, on a higher level than in December 1925 when the percentage of idleness stood at 7.9. British Columbia was the only province to report greater activity during December than in the previous month while in Alberta no change occurred. The curtailment in operations in the remaining provinces was fairly well distributed, no one province showing any outstanding reduction. In making a comparison with

December, 1925, the Quebec unions reported a much improved situation during the period being reviewed, to a great extent due to the better conditions prevailing in the garment trades. In addition, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan unions registered minor increases. Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia unions, on the other hand, were less actively employed, though the declines were slight. The manufacturing industries, with 422 unions comprising a membership of 42,844 persons, reported a 1 per cent decline in employment, 7.3 per cent of the members being out of work on December 31st, 1926, as compared with 6.3 per cent in November. The most decided increase in idleness was registered among cigar makers, while there were also increases in unemployment among iron and steel, wood, jewellery, glass, textile and garment workers, and among printing tradesmen. In addition to those entirely unemployed, some short time was recorded, especially in the metal trades. In comparison with the returns for December, 1925, the situation in the manufacturing industries was much improved. Among coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta the change was but nominal as compared with November, but in British Columbia the situation showed considerable advancement. Owing to a winter shutdown in the quarries of Nova Scotia, a large number of the members were reported out of work. The seasonal curtailment in building and construction, which has existed for the last few months, continued into December, when 19.3 per cent of the members were reported as idle, as compared with an unemployment percentage of 12.7 in November. Bridge and structural iron workers alone were afforded more work than in November, and of the declines the most substantial were among steam shovel and dredgemen, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and granite and stone-cutters. In comparison with December, 1925, when 21.0 per cent of the tradesmen were out of work, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paper-hangers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers all reported a better situation, but in the remaining trades there was greater unemployment. Reports from 639 unions of transportation workers with 56,199 members indicated an unemployment percentage of 3.0, as compared with 1.5 per cent in November and 4.2 per cent in December, 1925. Extensive curtailment, due to the closing of navigation for the winter season in the province of Quebec, caused the percentage out of work to rise to a considerable height in December in the shipping and stevedoring division as compared with that

of the previous month. In the steam railway division also, whose returns constitute nearly 83 per cent of the entire group membership reporting in the transportation industry, there was a slightly adverse change as compared with November, but among street and electric railway employees and teamsters practically no change occurred. A slightly greater volume of business was afforded hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, and barbers, but stationary engineers and firemen reported slightly more idleness. The level of employment for fishermen remained the same as in November, but among lumber workers and loggers there was considerable slackness as compared with no unemployment in November.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives a summary of unemployment as reported by local trade unions during the quarter ending December 31, 1926.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS. During the month of December, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 25,641 references to positions and effected a total of 24,667 placements. The number of placements made in regular employment during the month was 15,540, of which 12,896 were of men and 2,644 of women workers. In casual work the offices made 9,127 placements. Employers notified the Service of 26,287 vacancies, of which 18,756 were of men and 7,531 of women. The number of registrations for work was 27,831 of men, and 8,414 of women, a total of 36,245 applications. Compared with the preceding month a decline is shown in the volume of business, but a comparison with the corresponding period a year ago shows a considerable increase, the records for November, 1926, showing 29,551 vacancies offered, 42,917 applications made, and 28,338 placements effected, while in December, 1925, there were recorded 21,797 vacancies, 32,802 applications for work, and 20,523 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of December may be found elsewhere in this issue, and on another page will be found a statement of the activities of the offices for the last quarter of the year 1926.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES. Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 134. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada, reported that production of pig-iron in Canada during December, 1926, amounted to 53,971 long tons, a slight increase over the 52,345 tons reported for the previous month, but a

little below the output of 54,889 tons in December 1925. During the 12 months of 1926 the cumulative production was 737,503 tons, or 29 per cent over the 570,397 tons of 1925, and 24 per cent more than the 593,024 tons of 1924. Ontario produced 488,000 tons of pig-iron or 66 per cent of the year's output, as against 65 per cent of the total in 1925; the balance was accounted for by Nova Scotia in both years. Five furnaces, having a total daily capacity of 1,825 tons per day or about 5 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada, were in blast on December 31. The active furnaces were located as follows: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont.; and 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. There are 15 iron blast furnaces in Canada, which if operated at capacity the year round could produce 1.8 million tons of pig-iron. Actual production in 1926 amounted to 737,503 tons so that about 41 per cent of the total possible output was produced during the year. In 1925, corresponding figures showed an output amounting to 32 per cent of the total possible production.

Production of ferro-alloys at 3,804 tons in December showed a gain of 15 per cent over the 3,308 tons of November. For the 12 months' period the total output was 37,954 tons or 48 per cent over the 25,709 tons reported for 1925 and compares with 26,400 tons in 1924, and 28,961 tons in 1923. Over one-half of the output of 1926 was high grade ferro-manganese and the balance was ferro-silicon. Only 3 plants in Canada reported a production of ferro-alloys during 1926.

In December the production of steel ingots and direct steel castings in Canada was 58,493 tons or 8 per cent over the 54,311 tons of November production in December, 1925, amounted to 63,353 tons.

For the 12 months ending December 31, 1926, the cumulative production of steel ingots and castings totalled 776,888 tons, an increase of 3 per cent over the 752,695 tons of the previous year. In 1924 the output was 650,690 tons and in 1923 amounted to 884,770 tons. During 1926 our firms in Canada reported a production of steel ingots from basic open hearth furnaces, concerns made basic open hearth castings, made converter castings and 9 firms produced direct castings from electric furnaces.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during December are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during November was 5 per cent more than the production for the preceding month, and 10 per cent greater than the average for November in the past five years. The figures were 1,803,694 tons in November as against 704,851 tons in October, and an average of

1,626,098 tons during the five preceding years. All the coal-producing provinces, except Nova Scotia, and British Columbia showed a gain in production over the preceding month, and the outputs of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta were greater than the average for the month in the five preceding years. Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during November numbered 30,150, of whom 23,303 worked underground and 6,847 on surface, as compared with a total of 28,838 in October, of whom 22,389 worked underground and 6,449 on surface. Production per man was 59.8 tons in November, as against 58.8 tons in October. During November the production per man-day was 2.6, as compared with 2.5 tons in October. The tonnage lost was largely due to lack of orders.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that the grand total of Canadian trade in December, 1926, was \$221,582,936 as compared with \$253,317,215 in December, 1925. However, the total for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1926-27 continued to exceed that for the same period in 1925-26, being \$1,762,049,130 in the later and \$1,725,796,820 in the earlier period. In December, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$81,774,995 as compared with \$76,918,288 in December, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported, amounted to \$138,421,475 in December, 1926, as compared with \$152,355,795 in November, 1926, and \$175,555,228 in December, 1925.

The chief imports in December, 1926, were: iron and its products, \$14,168,515; non-metallic minerals and products, \$14,072,817; and fibres, textiles and textile products, \$13,615,762.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$72,904,069; wood, wood products and paper, \$22,909,082.

In the nine months ending December, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$419,547,195; wood, wood products and paper at \$217,725,799, and animals and animal products at \$132,027,299.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada by the municipal authorities during the month of December, 1926, amounted to \$11,472,131, as compared with \$9,968,937 in November, and \$7,363,777 in December, 1925.

The increase in the first comparison was 15.1 per cent, and in the latter 24.8 per cent.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in January, 1927, at \$16,771,800 as compared with \$13,725,000 in December, 1926, and \$12,669,000 in January, 1926. This is the largest January total since 1913. The contracts awarded in January, 1927, were classified as follows:—industrial building, \$6,622,500; business building, \$5,387,700; and residential building, \$3,405,900. The apportionment of contracts awarded in Canada by provinces during January, 1927, was:—Prairie Provinces, \$6,353,100; Ontario, \$4,356,400; Quebec, \$3,885,200; British Columbia, \$2,083,400 and the Maritime Provinces \$93,700.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during January, 1927, according to the same *Review*, totalled \$71,056,600, \$10,138,300 of this amount being for residential building; \$26,012,200 for business building; \$19,955,500 for industrial building, and \$14,950,600 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in January, 1927, was slightly greater than during December, 1926, but less than during January, 1926. There were in existence during the month eight disputes, involving 261 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 4,020 working days, as compared with eight disputes in December, involving 167 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 3,778 working days. In January, 1926, there were on record eleven strikes, involving 823 workpeople, resulting in a time loss of 9,769 working days. One of the strikes commencing prior to January, 1927, terminated during the month, and the one strike recorded as commencing during January also terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts, affecting 134 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices advanced somewhat due mainly to seasonal increases. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was \$11.37 at the beginning of January, as com-

pared with \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.30 for January, 1920; \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. Butter showed a substantial seasonal advance, while less important advances occurred in the prices of eggs, beef, milk, pork, rolled oats, evaporated apples and in granulated and yellow sugar. The prices of bacon, lard and prunes were somewhat lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.59 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$21.41 for December, 1926; \$21.96 for January, 1926; \$21.00 for January, 1925; \$21.23 for January, 1924; \$21.13 for January, 1923; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$24.15 for January, 1920; \$19.80 for January, 1918; and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was practically unchanged at 150.6 for January, 1927, as compared with 150.5 for December, 1926; 163.8 for January, 1926; 165.5 for January, 1925; 156.9 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.1 for January, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 233.4 for January, 1920; 206.1 for January, 1919; and 191.7 for January, 1918. In the grouping according to chief components materials three of the eight main groups advanced and five declined. The Vegetables and their Products group advanced, mainly because of higher prices for grains, flour and milled products. Advances in the prices of live stock, butter and milk which more than offset the declines in the prices of eggs and furs, caused an increase in the Animals and their Products group. The Fibres, Textile and Textile Products group also advanced the lower prices for silk and wool being more than offset by the higher prices for raw cotton and manila rope. The groups which declined were: the Iron and its Products group, chiefly because of declines in the prices of steel sheet and wire; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to declines in the prices of copper, lead, tin and antimony, which more than offset the advances in the prices of silver and spelter; the Chemicals and Allied Products group due to declines in the prices of sulphuric acid and glycerine; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1927

DURING the month of January the Department received a second interim report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees, being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; also a report was submitted to the Department by the Board established to deal with differences between the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and certain of its employees in the Municipal Fire Department, members of the City Fire Fighters' Union.

Application Received

During January an application for the establishment of a Board was received from employees of various shipping interests of the port of St. John, N.B., being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. A Board was established, Mr. J. T. Foster, of Montreal, P.Q., being appointed a member on the recommendation of the employees concerned, and Mr. J. H. Lauer, also of Montreal, being appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers. The Board had not been completed at the close of the month.

Second Interim Report of Board in Dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and their Checkers and Coopers.

The Minister of Labour received on January 17, 1927, a second interim report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment various matters in dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees, being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was constituted as follows: Mr. Farquhar Robertson, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Mr. William Stavert, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers, and Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, nominee of the employees. The dispute related to the employees' demand for increased wages and changed working conditions, and 225 employees were stated to be directly affected. The first interim report of the Board, which was received on November 19, 1926, was accompanied by a letter written on behalf of the employers concerned, stating that the shipping interests undertook to meet their employees in or about the month of March, 1927. The text of the first interim report appears in the December, 1926, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 1189. The second interim report states that the Board stands adjourned, pending the outcome of the

negotiations between the parties. The text of the second interim report follows:

Second Interim Report of Board

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

CONCILIATION BOARD HELD UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

In the matter of the Checkers, Members of Lodge 1237, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, and Express and Station Employees, and the Employing Steamship Lines.

The Board.—Farquhar Robertson, Chairman; Sir William Stavert, representing employers; John T. Foster, representing employees.

Your Board, as above outlined, having been convened on the 12th day of January, at 2.30 p.m., at 36 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, to consider its proper functioning in the above dispute, begs leave to report as follows:

In view of the proposal that your Board should proceed to St. John, and hold an inquiry into the differences as between the Association of Checkers and their workers on the one hand, and certain specified steam-

ship interests on the other, in respect to wages and working conditions at that port, following the inquiries which have been already held there, it was felt as the Board was constituted to consider such differences at the Port of Montreal, it would not have jurisdiction in the Port of St. John, if only because while the workers may be identical, or practically so, there are other shipping interests and different outside conditions in the latter port.

In view of such opinions therefore, and of the intention of the Chairman, Mr. Farquhar Robertson, to be absent from Canada until some time in the early part of April, it was the unanimous decision of your Board that it should stand adjourned at the call of the Chair pending the outcome of a meeting of representatives of the men and shipping interests, which is expected to take place some time

in the month of March by arrangement between the parties, when your Board may reconvene, and consider such outcome, together with directions from the Honourable the Minister of Labour within his pleasure.

The above report is hereby certified to be correct.

(Sgd.) FARQUHAR ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. E. STAVERT,
Representing Employers.

(Sgd.) J. T. FOSTER,
Representing Employees.

Dated at Montreal, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Twenty seven.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and its Fire Fighters.

A report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment a dispute between the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and certain of its employees in the Municipal Fire Department, members of the City Fire Fighters' Union. The dispute related to wages, working conditions, etc. The Board was composed as follows: Rev. Dr. Albert M. Sanford, Principal of Columbian College, New Westminster, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. William James Whiteside, of New Westminster, B.C., and Mr. R. P. Pettipiece, of Vancouver, B.C., nominees of the city and employees respectively. As a result of the efforts of the Board, an amicable settlement of the dispute was reached, involving an increase of wages of \$10 per month to the employees and several improvements in working conditions. The Board's report was accompanied by the agreement between the parties to the dispute. The text of the report and of the agreement follows.

Report of Board

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Jan. 26, 1927.

H. H. WARD, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to consider differences between the Corporation of the City of New Westminster

and certain of its employees in the Municipal Fire Department, members of the City Fire Fighters Union No. 256, beg leave to report as follows:—

After evidence had been received and visited had been made to the Fire Halls of the Municipalities of Point Grey and South Vancouver and the Cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, your Board succeeded in bringing together the parties to the dispute, with the result that an Agreement, a copy of which we enclose, was entered into with the unanimous vote of the City Council of New Westminster and the unanimous approval of the members of the Fire Fighters Union, No. 256.

We desire to acknowledge the courtesy of the representatives of the parties to the dispute in all their relationships with the Board and our appreciation of the consent given to the Agreement by those concerned.

Respectfully submitted.

Board of Conciliation and Investigation

(Sgd.) A. M. SANFORD.

(Sgd.) W. J. WHITESIDE.

(Sgd.) R. P. PETTIPIECE.

An agreement made this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven Between: The Corporation of the City of New Westminster, of the First Part; and the Fire Fighters' Union, Number 256, of the Second Part.

Whereas a dispute having arisen between The Corporation of the City of New Westminster and certain of its employees, members of the Fire Fighters' Union, Number 256, and the

dispute having been referred under the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," to a Board constituted under that Act, consisting of Dr. A. M. Sanford, R. Parm. Pettipiece and W. J. Whiteside, and the said Board having brought together the parties to the dispute in conference, the following settlement was arrived at, namely:—

(1) The City of New Westminster hereby agrees to grant an increase of Ten Dollars (\$10) per month to each of the Fire Fighters of the Department, said increase to date from the first of January, 1927. The Mayor and Council also agree to recommend to the Mayor and Council of 1928 a further increase of Five Dollars (\$5) per month to each of the Fire Fighters concerned, said increase, if granted, to begin on the first of January, 1928. This does not preclude the Fire Fighters from asking for a larger increase at that time if they so desire.

(2) The City agrees to grant to each man a holiday of two weeks instead of the one week granted annually in recent years.

(3) The City further agrees to provide counterpanes, sheets and pillow-cases for the use of the men in Fire Halls, and to be responsible for the laundering of the same.

(4) In regard to lockers, trap-doors to keep smoke out of the living quarters, better lights,

and more conveniences for the tidiness and comfort of the men, the Mayor and Council agree to vote an unspecified sum of money which shall be spent by the Fire Committee after consultation with the Chief of the Department and representatives of the Fire Fighters' Union as to the ways wherein the money may be spent to the best advantage.

(5) The members of the Fire Fighters Union No. 256, through their appointed representatives, accept these terms of agreement and assure the City of their purpose to render efficient and loyal service.

Adopted by the City Council January the twenty-first, 1927, and signed on their behalf by

(Sgd.) A. W. GRAY, *Mayor*,
" W. H. KEARY, *City Clerk*.

WITNESSES:

(Sgd.) A. M. SANFORD,
" W. J. WHITESIDE,
" R. P. PETTIPIECE.

Signed by the representatives of Fire Fighters' Union No. 256:

(Sgd.) WILLIAM MATTHEW, *President*,
THOS. A. BRIGGS, *Sec.-Treas.*

WITNESSES:

(Sgd.) A. M. SANFORD,
" W. J. WHITESIDE,
" R. P. PETTIPIECE.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during January was 8, the same number as in December. The time loss for the month was less than during January, 1926, being 4,020 working days, as compared with 7,769 working days during the same month in 1926.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Jan., 1927.....	8	261	4,020
Dec., 1926.....	8	167	3,778
Jan., 1926.....	11	823	9,769

The Record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Seven disputes, involving 161 workpeople, were carried over from December, and one

dispute commenced during January. Two of the disputes recorded as being carried over from December, the strike of electrotypers at Toronto, Ont., commencing December 20, 1926, and the strike of coal miners at Newcastle Creek, N.B., commencing December 14, 1926, were not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. One of the strikes commencing prior to January terminated during the month, and the strike which commenced during January also terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts, as follows: Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man.; ladies' clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing workers, Montreal, P.Q.; cap makers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.; and electrotypers, Toronto, Ont. A dispute involving structural steel workers at Calgary, Alberta, during January has been reported to the Department but no information as to its nature or extent has yet been received.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Informa-

tion is available as to four such disputes, namely: moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal, P.Q., March 24, 1925; men's clothing workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. (formerly of Montreal), March 19, 1926; and metal polishers at Sackville, N.B., March 15, 1921.

The strike which commenced during January was for improved working conditions. The two strikes which terminated during the month were both substantially in favour of the employees.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

CAP MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, which caused a cessation of work on August 27, 1926, involving upwards of ten employees, there was a demand for a union agreement providing for employment of members of the union only. The employer refused and the employees went on strike, the employer replacing them, and reporting a full staff before the end of the year. At the end

of January there were, however, a number of employees still on strike.

MEN'S CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute, which commenced July 22, 1926, to secure union wages and working conditions in non-union shops, remained unteminated at the end of January, there being two establishments still involved. The large factories and most of the other establishments had settled with the union in August or later, agreeing to the conditions of the union. At the end of January there were reported to be only thirty strikers involved.

ELECTROTYPERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, commencing on December 20, 1926, was the result of a demand for the renewal of the union agreement which the employer refused on the ground that the union had not kept the agreement in the past. Shortly afterwards the firm discharged several employees for engaging in union activity and the union called out the other members employed there. The employer was reported to have partially replaced the strikers during January.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JANUARY, 1927

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to January, 1927.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Newcastle Creek, N.B.	27	675	Commenced Dec. 14, 1926, against discharge of employees. Work resumed Feb. 1, 1927, all employees except one reinstated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes):</i> Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man...	25	250	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for shorter hours and recognition of union. Unterminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods):</i> *Ladies' clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	6	150	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	30	720	Commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops. Unterminated.
*Cap makers, Toronto, Ont....	13	325	Commenced Aug. 27, 1926, for employment of union members only. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Montreal, Que	50	1,250	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for recognition of union. Unterminated.
Printing and Publishing: Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont..	10	250	Commenced Dec. 20, 1926, against discharge of employees. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during January, 1927.			
TRADE— Teamsters, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	100	400	Commenced Jan. 6, 1927, for an extra coal shoveller. Terminated Jan. 11, 1927, in favour of employees.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced, but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

COAL MINERS, NEWCASTLE CREEK, N.B.—This, the second dispute in the same mine recently, commenced December 14, 1926, the employer having discharged some miners, alleging that they were advocating that the agreement settling the first dispute should be broken by the miners. It has been reported that the two miners discharged were the presiding officer and the secretary of the union, and a committee of the union opened negotiations with the employer, who thereupon discharged members of the committee. The other members of the union employed in the mine then ceased work and communicated with the Minister of Labour with the object of initiating proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, as amended, the Province of New Brunswick having passed the necessary enabling legislation (LABOUR

GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 549). The Minister then proposed that the parties to the dispute should re-open negotiations, and at the end of January a settlement was reached, all the employees except one being reinstated, work to be resumed February 1, 1927.

TEAMSTERS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—On January 6, 1927, approximately one hundred teamsters ceased work in the hauling of coal because the coal dealers had refused to supply a man to shovel coal from the far end of each car as had been done by one of the dealers. After four days the dealers agreed to this, and it was arranged that in future when a dispute arose a period of three days would be allowed for negotiations between the firm involved and their employees before a strike would be called.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1926

THE year 1926 was marked by less disturbance from strikes and lockouts than any year since 1916, the number of disputes and numbers of employees involved being about the same as in each year from 1923 to 1925, but the time loss in man workings days, less than 300,000, the lowest figure since 1916, and less than in any year since 1900, except 1902, 1904, 1905, 1915, and 1916. The notable feature of the year 1926 was the relatively small amount of time loss due to strikes or lockouts in coal mines, in contrast with conditions from 1922 to 1925 inclusive, a period marked by not only a large number of disputes in coal mines but by a series of disputes involving large numbers of miners for long periods of time.

The chief disputes during 1926 occurred in establishments manufacturing clothing and boots and shoes, nearly two-thirds of the time loss for the year appearing in these two industrial groups. There was also a substantial amount of time loss in logging and in mining. The most important disputes during the year were those of boot factory employees at Quebec from May to September, involving 3,000 employees and causing a time loss of 88,677 working days; men's clothing factory workers at Montreal, involving 5,000 employees from July 26 to the end of the year, most of them having secured their demands and resumed work in a few weeks; lumber workers in the district about Port Arthur, Ont., involving 700 employees and causing a time loss of 30,400 working days. In coal mining there were twenty disputes, some involving large numbers

of miners, but these lasted only a few days and so did not cause very much time loss.

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analyzing the data, since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables and the annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

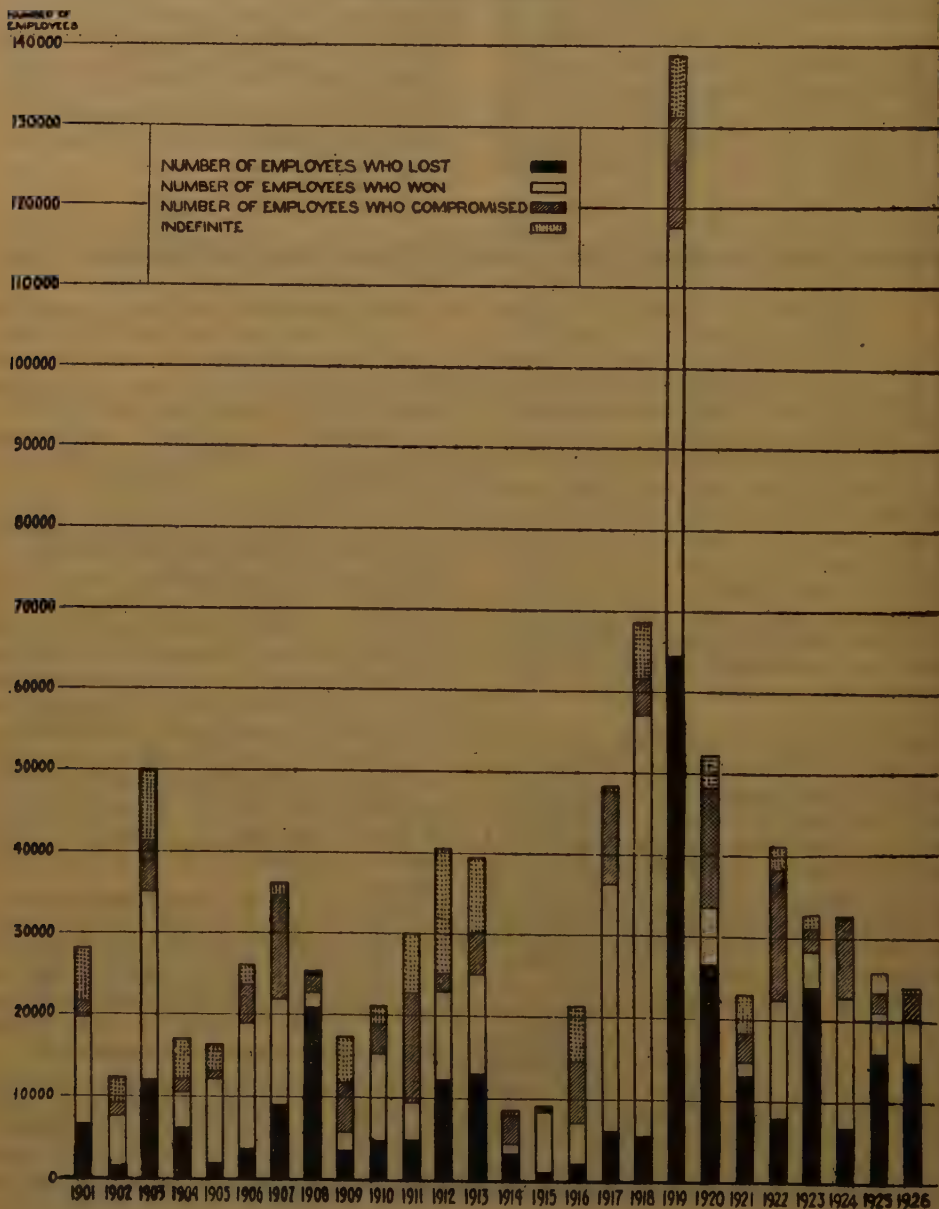
The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and

disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days time loss is maintained in the Department. During 1926 there was one such dispute, involving 3 employees for one half day, making a time loss of one and a half working days.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimates

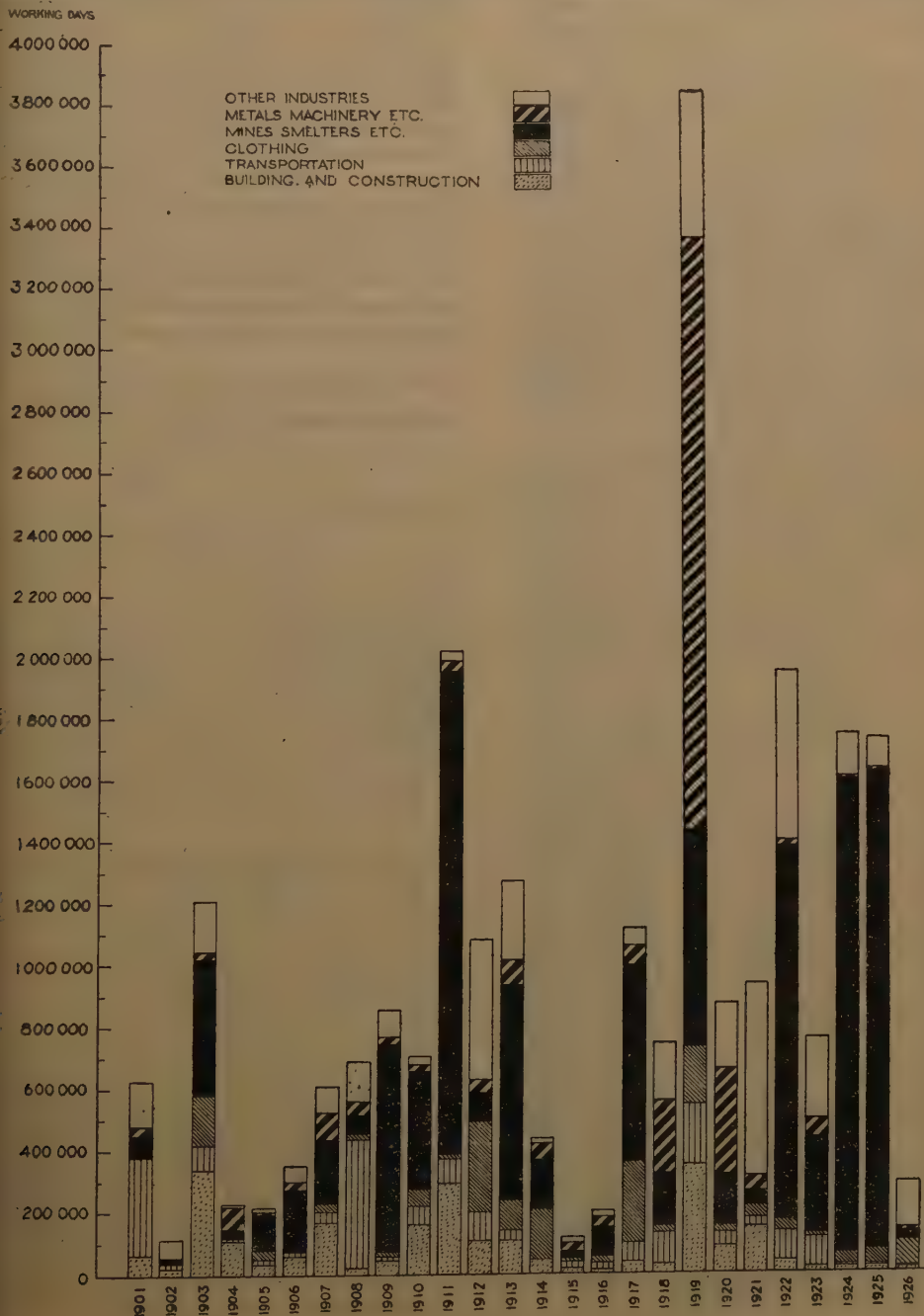
RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901-1926



made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable pre-

cision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known.

LOSS IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-26



The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in mining considerable time loss occurred in 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1919, 1922, 1923 and 1924, with very little time loss for 1926. In metal trades no great time loss appeared except in 1919, when the strikes in the metal trades in various cities and the general strike in Winnipeg in sympathy with the metal trades' strike there, caused a time loss of about two million days. In 1918, 1920 and 1923, however, the time losses (in these trades) were larger than in other years. In building and construction considerable time loss appeared in 1903, 1907, 1911 and 1919. In transportation there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen, in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists and in 1918 and 1919 due to numbers of strikes in street railway operation, as well as among freight handlers, in local transportation, cartage, etc. The item "other industries" for 1926 included a comparatively large time loss in boot and shoe manufacturing.

From the chart showing results of the settlements arrived at it appears that the majority of employees were successful or substantially successful in 1905, 1906, 1915, 1917 and 1918, periods of steadily rising prices and expand-

ing business, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1919, and 1920, years of uncertainty in industry.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. In addition to the list in Table 10, information is available as to the following disputes of this nature, metal polishers, Sackville, N.B., March 15, 1921; moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal, March 24, 1925; hat and cap makers, Toronto, June 16, 1925; tailors, Toronto, Nov. 16, 1925; moulders, Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders, Owen Sound, Jan. 19, 1925; moulders, Sarnia, March 3, 1925; upholsterers, Montreal, June 23, 1925. All but the first three, however, lapsed during 1926.

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Number of employees involved	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total	Employees	Working days	Percent of total
5,000 and under 10,000.	1	1.3	5,000	48,950	16.5
2,500 and under 5,000.	2	2.6	7,090	94,699	31.9
1,500 and under 2,500.	1	1.3	1,500	13,500	4.5
1,000 and under 1,500.	1	1.3	1,050	2,100	0.7
500 and under 1,000.	4	5.2	2,950	40,660	13.7
250 and under 500.	5	6.5	1,825	11,200	3.8
100 and under 250.	19	24.6	3,027	47,347	15.9
50 and under 100.	14	18.2	1,027	26,714	8.7
25 and under 50.	14	18.2	489	4,785	1.6
Under 25.....	16	20.8	184	7,856	2.7
Total.....	77	100.0	24,142	296,811	100.0

TABLE I.—RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Em- ployers in- volved	Em- ployees in- volved	Time loss in working days
1901.....	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,857	208,277
1917.....	148	141	714	48,321	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	1,272	57,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923.....	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
1924.....	73	63	415	32,494	1,770,825
1925.....	83	81	510	25,796	1,743,996
1926.....	77	73	598	24,142	296,811
Total..	3,075*	2,957*	17,514*	885,627*	25,159,656

*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY TIME LOSS

Period of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total	Employees	Working days	Percent of total
50,000 and under 100,000	1	1.3	3,000	88,677	30.0
25,000 and under 50,000	2	2.6	5,700	79,350	26.7
10,000 and under 25,000	3	3.9	1,745	36,596	12.3
5,000 and under 10,000	4	5.2	5,207	29,179	9.8
2,500 and under 5,000	8	10.4	1,238	28,314	9.5
1,500 and under 2,500	10	13.0	3,018	18,760	6.3
1,000 and under 1,500	1	1.3	40	1,000	0.3
500 and under 1,000	13	16.9	2,053	8,616	3.0
250 and under 500	13	16.9	1,218	4,476	1.5
100 and under 250	7	9.0	543	1,206	0.4
Under 100.....	15	19.5	385	637	0.2
Total.....	77	100.0	24,142	296,811	100.0

The following notes deal with the chief features in strikes and lockouts during the year 1926.

Logging.—The four disputes in the logging industry involved 1,250 employees, causing a time loss of 32,230 working days. All these disputes were to secure increases in wages and all but one were partially or substantially successful. The principal dispute was one in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Ont., involving 26 employers and about 700 employees, between September 16 and November 8, causing a time loss of 30,400 days. This dispute was to secure increases in wages and better working conditions, and from time to time various employers agreed to increase the wages but not always to the amount demanded, namely, \$60 per month.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY DURATION

Period of Duration	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Under 5 days.....	30	38.9	5,297	10,362	3.5
5 days and under 10.....	11	14.3	7,363	33,889	11.4
10 days and under 15.....	7	9.1	731	7,447	2.5
15 days and under 20.....	1	1.3	17	255	0.1
20 days and under 30.....	4	5.2	579	4,485	1.5
30 days and over.....	17	22.1	4,875	178,440	60.1
Unterminated or indefinite.....	7	9.1	5,280	61,933	20.9
Total.....	77	100.0	24,142	296,811	100.0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia.....	11	14.2	7,829	19,094	6.5
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1.3	200	500	0.2
New Brunswick.....	4	5.2	705	7,212	2.4
Quebec.....	18	23.4	10,963	182,570	61.5
Ontario.....	22	28.6	2,406	55,457	19.0
Manitoba.....	4	5.2	345	5,469	1.8
Saskatchewan.....					
Alberta.....	3	3.9	445	4,105	1.4
British Columbia.....	14	18.2	1,249	21,404	7.2
Total.....	77	100.0	24,142	296,811	100.0

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
AGRICULTURE.....					
Logging.....	4	5.2	1,250	32,230	10.9
FISHING AND TRAPPING.....					
MINING, NON-FERROUS.....					
SMELTING AND QUARRYING.....	16	20.8	8,895	30,135	10.1
MANUFACTURING:—					
Vegetable foods.....	1	1.3	175	22	0.0
Tobacco and liquors.....					
Rubber products.....	2	2.6	554	1,306	0.4
Other vegetable products.....					
Animal foods.....					
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt).....	3	3.9	3,126	100,106	33.7
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes).....	3	3.9	345	15,597	5.3
Textiles.....	1	1.3	26	36	0.0
Clothing, including knitted goods.....	16	20.8	7,408	86,532	29.1
Saw and planing mill products.....	3	3.9	151	380	0.1
Other wood products.....	1	1.3	100	700	0.2
Pulp and paper products.....					
Printing and publishing.....	2	2.6	50	2,020	0.9
Iron, steel and products.....	3	3.9	152	12,179	4.1
Other metal products.....					
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	2.6	138	363	0.1
Chemical and allied products.....					
Miscellaneous products, n.e.s.....					
CONSTRUCTION:—					
Buildings and structures.....	12	15.5	1,141	11,424	3.8
Canal, harbour and waterway.....					
Highway and bridge construction.....					
Railway construction.....					
Shipbuilding.....					
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction.....					
Miscellaneous construction.....	1	1.3	17	255	0.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:—					
Steam railways.....					
Electric railways.....	4	5.2	590	2,100	0.7
Water transportation.....					
Local transportation.....					
Storage.....					
Telegraphs and telephones.....					
Express.....					
Electricity and gas.....					
Miscellaneous.....					
TRADE.....					
FINANCE.....					
SERVICE:—					
Public administration, including water service.....	3	3.9	24	1,426	0.5
Recreational.....					
Custom and repair.....					
Personal and domestic.....					
MISCELLANEOUS.....					
Total.....	77	100.0	24,142	296,811	100.0

Mining.—All disputes in the industry occurred in coal mines, being 20 in number involving 8,895 employees, causing a time loss of 30,135 days. Only two of the disputes involved a large number of men and only one of the disputes lasted more than a few days. A number of these were strikes in Nova Scotia to prevent the employment of miners who were not members of the United Mine Workers of America, which had an agreement with the employers, or miners who were members of another organization. These were substantially successful. The only dispute lasting more than a few days was that involving coal miners in the neighbourhood of Edmonton, Alta., lasting from July 1 to the end of August, the miners demanding an increase in wages and the recognition of their union. The employers refused the latter demand on the ground that this union had become affiliated with a new organization, and also refused the wage increase. Shortly afterwards some of the mine operators settled with their employees on the basis of the same wages and working conditions as before the strike, without recognition of the union, and later employees returned to the other mines under similar conditions.

Manufacturing.—Most of the disputes in this industry occurred in establishments connected with the manufacturing of men's clothing, furs and boots. Nearly all of these disputes were to maintain union conditions, to secure union wage scales and working conditions, or to secure union agreements and recognition of the union. The most important of these disputes was in Montreal, where the Amalgamated Clothing Workers called out on strike at the end of July all the workers under its jurisdiction, in order to maintain the wages and working conditions provided for in agreements already in force and to secure agreements in other establishments. A number of employers were reported to be violating the terms of the agreements, especially by sending out work to non-union contract shops. As a result of the dispute the majority of the establishments entered into agreements with the union within a short time, and from time to time before the end of the year other establishments followed, and at the end of the year it was reported that there were only two employers having a dispute with the union. During the year both at Montreal and Toronto there were a number of strikes against violations of agreements in men's clothing factories. There were disputes involving two women's cloth-

ing factories and there were disputes involving corset makers, cap makers, millinery workers, and embroidery workers.

There were also a number of disputes, involving a relatively small number of employees for a few days, in saw mills, sash and door factories, printing establishments, foundries, etc. One of these involved 40 pressmen and bookbinders in an alleged lockout, the employer having made an agreement with another organization to employ only its members, dismissing those employees who would not join it. The unions to which the dismissed employees belonged did not call off the dispute until the middle of September.

A dispute involving moulders in Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C., lasted from April to August, the employees demanding an increase in wages from \$5.70 per day to \$7. Through the mediation of the Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour a compromise was reached at \$6 per day.

Construction.—The most important disputes in this industry occurred at Vancouver, carpenters attempting to secure a 5 day week instead of a 5½ day week of 44 hours. Employees in certain other building trades went on strike in sympathy with the carpenters. Through the mediation of the Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour a compromise was reached, the carpenters receiving an increase of 50 cents per day, the 44 hour week to be continued. Painters in Vancouver also went on strike for an increase in wages of \$1 per day and for the employment of union members only. Through the mediation of the Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour some of the employers granted these demands but others refused and replaced the strikers.

Transportation and Public Utilities.—The only disputes in this industry were those involving longshoremen, none of them lasting more than a few days nor involving a large number of employees.

Service.—The only disputes in this group involved stage hands and musicians in theatres. One of these occurred in Vancouver involving stage hands, another involving musicians in the same theatre who went out in sympathy with the stage hands. After some months the theatre concerned closed down. The other dispute involved musicians at Windsor and Walkerville, Ont., demanding changes in wages and hours. Within two days the employees won their demands.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or object	In favour of employees				In favour of employers				Compromise or partially successful				Indefinite or unterminated				Total			
	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days
WAGES:—																				
Increase in wages.....	5	7	280	1,554	4	15	820	2,840	10	75	1,385	20,387	1	1	27	432	20	98	2,512	25,213
Decrease in wages.....	3	5	184	3,937	2	2	800	4,200	2	2	404	3,606	1	1	20	240	8	10	1,408	11,993
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....	1	1	175	22	1	1	11	22									2	2	178	44
Increase in wages and other changes.....	2	5	205	3,880	1	5	90	495	2	176	920	30,840					5	10	1,215	35,215
HOURS OF LABOUR:—																				
Shorter hours.....	1	1	93	93					1	20	250	2,250					2	21	343	2,343
Longer hours.....																				
OTHER CAUSES AFFECTING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS.....																				
UNIONISM:—																				
Recognition of union.....					1	30	1,500	13,500												
Employment of non-unionists.....	1	1	40	1,910	5	6	6,005	16,229					2	7	160	4,892	3	37	1,660	18,392
Discharge of employees for union activity.....					1	1	25	325									6	7	6,045	18,139
Union jurisdiction.....													1	1	10	110	2	2	35	435
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions.....	6	23	3,144	100,154	4	145	5,270	51,965	2	31	270	18,210	4	4	190	9,855	16	203	8,964	180,184
Other union questions.....																				
AGAINST DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES (c).....	5	5	1,212	2,272	3	3	215	918									8	8	1,427	3,190
AGAINST EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS (c).....	1	1	18	18													1	1	18	18
SYMPATHETIC.....									1	20	78	702	1	1	6	648	2	21	84	1,350
UNCLASSIFIED.....																	1	1	205	205
Total.....	25	49	5,351	113,840	23	208	15,041	90,669	19	325	3,347	76,095	10	15	413	16,177	77	422	24,142	296,811

(c) Other than in connection with union questions.

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 AND 1928 BY MONTHS

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 AND 1928 BY MONTHS

These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the employees involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

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TABLE X on pages 152 to 157 gives a detailed list of strikes and lockouts in Canada in 1926 (not 1925).
TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1926

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement on termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time lost in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
Logging— Lumber workers	Sunshine, Ont.	Increase in wages.	Replacement.	In favour of em- ployers.	June 12.	June 13.	1	8	8	1
Log sorters	Gatineau Point, P.Q.	Increase in wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	July 10.	July 15.	1	92	322	34
Lumber workers	Port Arthur and Thunder Bay Dis- trict, Ont.	Increase in wages and improved working conditions	Negotiations.	Partially successful.	Sept. 16.	Nov. 8.	26	700	30,400	58
Loggers	Cochrane, Ont., and vicinity.	Increase in wages.	Negotiations.	Partially successful.	Oct. 25.	Nov. 20.	4	450	1,500	24
Mining, NON-FERROUS SMLTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	Against reduction in wages and for shorter hours.	Reference to Provin- cial Royal Com- mission.	Men returned under former rates pend- ing inquiry by Royal Commis- sion.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 18.	32	1,250	32,230	10
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	Against reduction in wages recom- mended by Com- mission.	Mediation and award of Commission.	Slight reduction in wages with short- er hours and over- time pay.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 27.	1	325	3,250	10
Coal miners	Glacé Bay, N.S.	Against discharge of employees.	Strikers returned.	In favour of em- ployers.	April 12.	April 13.	1	36	36	1
Coal miners	Blairmore, Alta.	For immediate re- employment of former employee.	Negotiations.	In favour of em- ployers.	April 21.	April 22.	1	205	205	1
Coal miners, landing tenders	Glacé Bay, N.S.	For piece rates in- stead of day wages.	Negotiations.	Substantially suc- cessful.	June 18.	June 19.	1	500	500	1
Coal miners, boys	New Waterford, N.S.	Against discharge of employees.	Negotiations.	Strikers returned to work and dis- charged employ- ees were later re- instated at request of union.	June 21.	June 22.	1	60	60	1
Coal miners	Edmonton Field, Alberta.	Increase in wages and recognition of union.	Negotiations.	Men returned gradu- ally at same rates and condi- tions as previous to strike.	July 1.	Aug. 28.	4	200	3,820	51
Coal miners, drivers	Glacé Bay and Dom- inion, N.S.	For piece rates in- stead of day wages.	Negotiations.	Men returned to con- ditions as previous to strike pending further negotia- tions, piece rates established.	July 13.	July 16.	1	219	300	3

[illegible]

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1925—Continued

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
<i>Textiles:</i> Spinners.....	Campbellford, Ont.	Against discharge of employees.	Gradual re-employment of strikers.	In favour of employer.	Jan. 4.....	Jan. 6.....	1	26	36	2
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods):</i> Men's clothing factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged lockout of men for attending union meeting.	Negotiations.....	Employees were granted right to belong to union and secured wage increases.	Nov. 26, 1925	Jan. 18.....	1	26	36	13
Women's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged violation of agreement.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Dec. 9, 1925	Jan. 31.....	1	40	1,000	25
Men's clothing factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.	Against violation of agreement.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.	Jan. 28.....	Jan. 30.....	3	195	585	3
Men's clothing factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.	Recognition of union and union hours and working conditions.	Negotiations.....	Union agreement signed.	Feb. 2.....	Feb. 11.....	30	1,500	13,500	9
Embroidery workers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in wages and union working conditions.	Negotiations.....	Union agreement signed.	Feb. 4.....	Feb. 9.....	5	90	495	5½
Millinery workers.....	Toronto, Ont.	To secure union wages and working conditions.	Negotiations.....	Employees obtained union shop.	Feb. 12.....	April 3.....	4	58	2,175	43
Men's clothing factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.	Discharge of employees and employment of non-unionists.	Negotiations.....	Employer agreed to abide by agreement.	Mar. 2.....	Mar. 8.....	1	110	550	5
Hat and Cap makers.....	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged violation of agreement.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Mar. 4.....	Dec. 24.....	1	10	1,620	250
Men's clothing factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure union wages and working conditions.	Establishment moved to other locality.	Indefinite.....	Mar. 19.....	June 1.....	1	100	1,560	61
Women's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged lockout against violation of agreement.	Unterminated (b).....	.....	June 30.....	.....	1	23	2,889	155
Men's clothing factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.	For union wages and working conditions in non-union shops.	Unterminated (c).....	Substantially in favour of employees (c).	July 26.....	.....	137	5,000	48,960	132
Men's clothing factory workers...	St. John's, P.Q.	For union wages and working conditions.	Negotiations.....	Partially successful.	July 28.....	Sept. 23.....	1	150	7,050	47
Cap makers.....	Toronto, Ont.	For union shop.	Unterminated	.....	Aug. 27.....	.....	1	10	783	105
Men's clothing factory workers...	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement.	Unterminated	.....	Sept. 25.....	.....	1	60	4,660	82
Men's clothing factory workers...	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Oct. 4.....	Nov. 30.....	1	17	160	50
Corset makers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Against decreased earnings at piece work.	Factory shut down.	Indefinite.....	Dec. 17.....	Dec. 31.....	1	20	240	12
							190	7,408	86,532	

[illegible]

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1925—Concluded

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
CONSTRUCTION—(Con.)— Carpenters.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Increase in wages from \$6 to \$7 per day.	Negotiations.....	Increase granted \$6.50 in June and \$7 in Sept.	June 1.....	June 26.....	12	80	1,760	22
Common labourers.....	Halifax, N.S.....	For prevailing wage rate instead of railway rate.	Partial return to work but chiefly replacement.	In favour of employer.	June 11.....	June 15.....	1	44	176	4
Derrick and pile-driver operators.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Increase in wages.....	Negotiations.....	One-half increase demanded.	July 2.....	Aug. 10.....	12	130	2,235	32
Steam and operating engineers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Increase in wages.....	Negotiations.....	One-half increase demanded.	July 6.....	July 8.....	30	10	20	2
Structural steel and iron workers.....	Winnipeg, Man., and District.	Increase in wages.....	Strikers returned at previous wages.	In favour of employers. (g)	July 20.....	July 28.....	3	50	400	8
Carpenters.....	Trenton, Ont.....	Increase in wages.....	Partial return to work but chiefly replacement.	In favour of employer.	July 24.....	July 30.....	1	28	70	4½
Electrical workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For union shop and increased wages.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.	Sept. 1.....	Sept. 3.....	1	162	405	2½
Miscellaneous construction: Electrical linemen and drivers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Against non-union working conditions.	Negotiations.....	Men were given increase in wages because of nature of work.	Oct. 1.....	Oct. 19.....	1	17	255	15
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— Water transportation: Longshoremen.....	Liverpool, N.S.....	Pay while work suspended.	Negotiations.....	Piece rates established.	Mar. 1.....	Mar. 3.....	1	40	100	2½
Longshoremen.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Increase in wages from 80 cents to 75 cents per hour or piece rates.	Negotiations.....	Increase granted.....	May 10.....	May 12.....	1	200	500	2½
Longshoremen.....	Port Alfred, P.Q.....	Increase in wages.....	Return to work.....	In favour of employer.	May 26.....	June 2.....	1	150	900	6
Longshoremen.....	Port Alfred, P.Q.....	Increase in wages.....	Negotiations.....	Men partially successful.	June 10.....	June 14.....	1	200	600	3
							4	590	2,100	

Service— Recreational; Stage hands.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Alleged violation of agreement.	Theatre closed down	Indefinite.....	Jan. 9.....	May 15.....	1	7	756	108
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Sympathy with strike of stage hands.	Theatre closed down	Indefinite.....	Jan. 11.....	May 15.....	1	6	648	108
	Windsor and Walker- ville, Ont.	Increase in wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.	Jan. 1.....	Sept. 3.....	1	11	22	2
							3	24	1,426	

(a) Each party alleged the other had violated the agreement, the employees ceasing work.

(b) Employment conditions no longer affected, but union has not yet called off the strike.

(c) Most of the establishments and employees affected signed union agreement shortly after strike began.

(d) Lapsed at the end of July.

(e) Lapsed at the end of November.

(f) Lapsed in September.

(g) Increase in wages later, on some work, was understood to be likely and was received in September.

Addendum on Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries 1919-1926

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries as compared with Canada since 1919, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries also in regard to other points. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year, with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly involved, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they were not parties, but exact information as to these points is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country in question.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is the number of man working days lost, are not given, or are given only by years and not by months. Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

A table of figures as to strikes in China is added, but is the only example of statistics of strikes and lockouts compiled by other than a governmental authority. This table is taken from a study of industrial disputes in China from 1918 to 1925 made by Ta Chen, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Tsing Hua College, Peking, an account of which was published in the October, 1926 number of the *Monthly Labour Review* issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. As no official statistics on this subject were available, the information was secured chiefly from the newspapers published in the principal cities, that

for the period 1918-1923 being secured chiefly from one Shanghai daily paper, the *Shun Pao*, the oldest newspaper printed in the Chinese language. Professor Ta Chen states that the strike as a method for improving the workers' condition is still new in China. It is understood that the figures cover the strikes of importance in recent years and the accompanying table is the summary table published.

Reference is made to the "May 30, 1925, affair in Shanghai" which was a series of strikes constituting something in the nature of a general strike in sympathy with a strike of 55,000 cotton mill employees for recognition of their union. There occurred anti-foreign riots and demonstrations resulting in deaths of Chinese and foreigners. The cotton mill employees secured recognition.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1926

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
CANADA			
	(c)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	298	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	22,930	95,461
1922.....	85	41,050	1,975,276
1923.....	91	32,868	768,494
1924.....	73	32,494	1,770,825
1925.....	83	25,796	1,743,996
1926.....	77	24,142	296,811
1926-Jan.....	11	823	9,769
Feb.....	10	2,450	21,730
Mar.....	14	1,032	14,269
April.....	14	924	8,773
May.....	15	4,018	59,591
June.....	15	2,881	35,769
July.....	18	10,891	49,058
Aug.....	14	4,326	34,800
Sept.....	14	2,347	20,922
Oct.....	12	2,561	27,873
Nov.....	13	1,133	9,892
Dec.....	10	198	4,365
UNITED STATES			
	(a)	(e) (l)	
1919.....	3,630	4,160,348	
1920.....	3,411	1,463,054	
1921.....	2,385	1,090,247	
1922.....	1,112	1,612,562	
1923.....	1,553	756,584	
1924.....	1,249	654,641	
1925.....	1,301	428,218	
1926-Jan.....	72	17,546	
Feb.....	76	43,523	
Mar.....	80	26,308	
April.....			
May.....			
June.....			
July.....	(h) 89	79,362	
Aug.....	(h) 104	15,917	
Sept.....	(h) 96	26,652	
Oct.....	(h) 68	15,309	
Nov.....	(h) 46	7,986	
CHILE			
	(d)	(e)	
1919.....	66	23,529	
1920.....	105	50,439	
1921.....	24	6,703	
1922.....	19	5,296	
1923.....	41	12,299	
1924.....	86	34,353	
1925.....	113	51,198	
MEXICO			
	(d)	(e)	
1922.....	197	63,000	
1923.....	146	54,396	
1924.....	138	29,244	
1925.....	51	27,614	
URUGUAY			
	(d)	(e)	
1919.....	65	18,491	581,995
1920.....	193	16,303	645,864
1921.....	146	2,958	83,690
1922.....	35	5,819	
1923.....	114	1,117	
1924.....	22	858	
GREAT BRITAIN			
	(a)	(e)	(c)
1919.....	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000
1920.....	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000
1921.....	763	1,770,000	85,870,000
1922.....	576	512,000	19,850,000
1923.....	628	343,000	10,670,000
1924.....	710	558,000	8,420,000
1925.....	604	404,000	7,966,000
1926 (h).....	313	2,721,000	162,780,000
1926-Jan.....	(c) 63	26,000	412,000
Feb.....	(c) 62	22,000	368,000
Mar.....	(c) 63	37,000	460,000
April.....	(c) 68	51,000	424,000
May.....	(c) 37	2,673,000	38,114,000
June.....	(c) 32	1,082,000	23,387,000
July.....	(c) 25	1,052,000	23,018,000
Aug.....	(c) 36	1,002,000	21,018,000
Sept.....	(c) 34	1,002,000	21,015,000
Oct.....	(c) 22	903,000	18,510,000
Nov.....	(c) 17	801,000	16,007,000
Dec.....	(c) 16	453,000	3,014,000
AUSTRIA			
	(d)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	151	63,703	1,020,800
1920.....	335	185,070	1,804,628
1921.....	460	221,482	
1922.....	420	228,000	
1923.....	320	156,000	
1924.....	445	293,849	2,770,158
1925.....	319	65,971	1,152,256

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-26—*Con.*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
BELGIUM			
	(b)	(e)	
1919.....	372	164,030	
1920.....	517	296,192	
1921.....	258	127,293	
1922.....	172	85,605	
1923.....	168	126,278	
1924.....	188	84,447	
1925.....	112	81,988	
1926-Jan.....	(c) 12	18,742	407,861
Feb.....	(c) 13	18,400	337,008
Mar.....	(c) 11	7,570	179,659
April.....	(c) 18	10,408	77,637
May.....	(c) 13	3,980	41,195
June.....	(c) 22	4,109	3,784
July.....	(c) 26	25,309	135,566
Aug.....	(c) 20	11,079	38,980
Sept.....			

BULGARIA			
	(a)	(e)	
1922.....	193	15,396	297,778
1923.....	59	2,640	22,602

CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
	(d)	(f)	
1921.....	356	150,466	1,949,120
1922.....	247	300,730	2,530,507
1923.....	202	72,632	521,534
1924.....			
1925.....	280	186,048	1,118,660

DENMARK			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	472	35,575	877,548
1920.....	243	21,965	690,089
1921.....	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922.....	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923.....	53	1,941	19,677
1924.....	71	9,758	175,090
1925.....	48	102,331	4,138,486

FINLAND			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	39	4,065	160,130
1920.....	146	21,001	455,588
1921.....	76	6,251	119,868
1922.....	53	9,840	252,374
1923.....	50	7,688	261,474
1924.....	31	3,051	51,049
1925.....	38	2,921	87,632
1926-Jan.....	(c) 4	270	
Feb.....	(c) 3	295	
Mar.....	(c) 11	953	
April.....	(c) 0	1,095	
May.....	(c) 15	1,779	
June.....	(c) 15	1,917	
July.....	(c) 23	5,197	
Aug.....	(c) 27	5,798	
Sept.....	(c) 19	2,446	
Oct.....	(c) 16	1,724	
Nov.....	(c) 7	539	
Dec.....			

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
ESTHONIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1921.....	53	5,156	7,859
1922.....	29	5,263	42,162
1923.....	33	3,492	10,299
1924.....	16	1,568	4,831
1925.....	15	904	2,538

FRANCE			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	2,026	1,150,718	15,478,318
1920.....	1,832	1,316,559	23,112,038
1921.....	475	402,377	7,027,070
1922.....	665	290,326	3,035,493
1923.....	1,068	330,954	4,172,398
1924.....	1,272	242,792	
1925.....	923	118,370	
1926-Jan.....	125	13,158	
Feb.....	197	35,635	
Mar.....	285	37,147	
April.....	198	55,041	
May.....	192	77,613	
June.....	144	22,834	

GERMANY			
	(b)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	(i) 4,970	4,706,269	48,067,180
1920.....	(i) 8,800	8,323,977	54,206,942
1921.....	(i) 5,223	2,042,372	30,067,894
1922.....	(i) 5,361	2,321,597	29,240,740
1923.....	(i) 2,209	2,097,922	15,171,773
1924.....	(j) 2,012	1,634,317	36,023,143
1925.....	(j) 1,766	758,071	16,855,856
1926-1st qr.....	(b) 81	21,477	560,338
2nd qr.....	(h) 106	10,896	273,263
3rd qr.....	(h) 81	10,187	186,328

ITALY			
	(d) (k)	(g)	
1919.....	1,671	1,054,260	18,998,236
1920.....	1,897	1,286,066	16,609,559
1921.....	1,111	704,343	8,555,209
1922.....	589	441,602	6,964,442
1923.....	214	73,248	447,437

NETHERLANDS			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	649	61,700	1,094,700
1920.....	481	66,500	2,333,900
1921.....	299	47,700	1,353,700
1922.....	325	44,000	1,108,300
1923.....	289	56,400	3,986,500
1924.....	239	27,100	427,100
1925.....	262	31,700	780,860
1926-Jan.....	17	627	
Feb.....	18	460	
Mar.....	19	907	
April.....	12	570	
May.....	17	704	
June.....	9	295	
July.....	21	1,147	
Aug.....	29	2,251	
Sept.....	14	571	
Oct.....	10	228	
Nov.....	8	171	
Dec.....			

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-26—*Con.*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
NORWAY				SWITZERLAND			
	(d)	(e)			(d)	(e)	
1921.....	89	154,421	3,583,742	1919.....	237	21,294	
1922.....	26	2,168	91,380	1920.....	184	13,989	
1923.....	57	24,965	796,274	1921.....	55	2,786	
1924.....	61	63,117	5,152,386	1922.....	104	10,340	
1925.....	84	13,752	667,000	1923.....	44	3,567	
				1924.....	70	6,741	
POLAND				SOUTH AFRICA			
	(a)	(e)			(a)	(e)	
1921.....	704	510,499		1919.....	47	23,799	537,138
1922.....	802	607,268	4,638,744	1920.....	66	105,658	839,416
1923.....	1,265	849,464	6,381,519	1921.....	25	9,892	112,357
1924.....	929	581,685	7,137,322	1922.....	12	29,001	1,339,508
1925.....	538	149,574	1,322,000				
1926—1st qr.....	98	25,440	139,220				
2nd qr.....							
RUMANIA				AUSTRALIA			
	(d)	(e)			(c)	(f)	
1920.....	753	116,091	1,702,402	1919.....	460	157,591	4,303,738
1921.....	119	19,475	80,592	1920.....	554	155,566	3,587,267
1922.....	219	22,819	306,726	1921.....	624	165,101	1,286,135
1923.....			291,045	1922.....	445	116,332	858,685
1924.....	88	11,453	212,365	1923.....	274	76,321	1,145,977
1925.....	73	19,857	209,891	1924.....	504	152,446	918,646
				1925.....	499	176,746	1,128,570
				1926—1st qr.....	88	22,093	211,633
				2nd qr.....	75	40,153	817,511
SPAIN				NEW ZEALAND			
	(d)	(e)			(b)	(g)	
1919.....	403	178,496	4,001,278	1919.....	45	4,030	
1920.....	424	244,684	7,261,762	1920.....	77	15,138	54,735
1921.....	233	83,691	2,802,299	1921.....	77	10,433	119,208
1922.....	429	119,417	2,672,567	1922.....	58	6,414	93,458
1923.....	411	120,568	3,027,026	1923.....	49	7,162	201,812
				1924.....	34	14,815	89,105
				1925.....	83	9,905	
				1926—1st 9 months....	43	4,382	
SWEDEN							
	(d)	(g)					
1919.....	440	81,041	2,295,900				
1920.....	486	139,039	8,942,500				
1921.....	347	49,712	2,663,300				
1922.....	392	75,679	2,674,580				
1923.....	206	102,896	6,907,390				
1924.....	261	23,976	1,204,500				
1925.....	239	145,778	2,559,700				

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (i) Including political strikes. (j) Excluding political strikes. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported.

CHINA—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND STRIKERS AND DURATION OF STRIKE, BY YEARS, 1918 TO 1925
(Figures in parenthesis include the May 30, 1925, affair in Shanghai)

Year	Total number of strikes	Strikes for which number of strikers was reported	Total number of strikers	Average number of strikers per dispute	Strikes for which duration was reported	Total number of days lost	Average duration of strikes (days)
1918.....	25	12	6,455	538	15	124	8.27
1919.....	66	26	91,520	3,520	52	294	5.65
1920.....	46	19	46,140	2,428	22	157	7.14
1921.....	49	22	108,025	4,910	21	155	7.38
1922.....	91	30	139,050	4,635	54	452	8.37
1923.....	47	17	35,835	2,108	21	134	6.38
1924.....	56	18	61,860	3,437	26	241	9.27
1925.....	183	103	403,334	3,916	95	505	5.32
	(318)	(198)	(784,821)	(3,964)	(120)	(2,266)	(18.88)
Total.....	563	247	892,219	3,612	306	2,062	6.74
	(698)	(342)	(1,273,706)	(3,724)	(331)	(3,823)	(11.52)
Annual Average.....	70	31	111,527		38	258	
	(87)	(43)	(159,213)		(41)	(478)	

ANNUAL REPORT OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF QUEBEC

THE Department of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec recently published a report covering the operations of the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1926. An account of the various functions of this Department was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April 1925, page 354. These functions include the supervision of all proceedings under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act; the inspection of industrial establishments from the standpoint of the worker's safety and health; the carrying out of the policy of the provincial government requiring the payment of fair wages for work performed under government contracts; superintending licensed registry offices for domestic servants; administering the Boiler Inspection Act; superintending the inspection of foundries; and supervising juvenile employment by means of educational certificates issued to children under 16 years of age.

The Deputy Minister, Mr. Louis Guyon given an encouraging view of the Department's work:—"Since 1888," he says, "our Department has carried on its work of reform, convinced of the usefulness and great humanitarian and economical value of its mission and confident of having the approval of the heads of industries, whose intelligent co-operation has now made us forget the difficulties of the first years." He emphasizes the humanitarian aspect of the work. "To mention only the laws bearing solely upon the welfare, health and safety of workmen in the industrial establishments, measures which were welcomed at the time as a deliverance and a guarantee for the future, it is undeniable that factories and small workshops even are now organized with much greater care for the workmen's health and comfort."

The increase in population and in the number of factories and the concentration of labour in large towns have added to the duties of the Labour Department, but the chief factor in its development is stated to have been the constant demands for legislation that have been presented by labour organizations in the province. It is claimed that the Department now represents the principle of right relations as between employers and workpeople, while industrialism is "ever more absorbed by economic problems and competition." In regard to the recent application in the province of the principle of minimum wages for female employees, the Deputy Minister says:—"Another rung in the ladder of reforms was that of the minimum salary of girls and women employed in industries;

a measure which is receiving unanimous public approval. Its application is attended with many difficulties and it will have to be applied with every moderation to be successful. The spirit of justice characterizing the relations between the heads of industries and the workmen of our Province promises the success of this important reform."

A force of twelve male and three female inspectors is maintained to secure the enforcement of the Industrial Establishments and Public Buildings Act. The inspectors also devote considerable time to the registration of children between the ages of 14 and 16, who are forbidden to work in factories unless they hold school certificates. The total number of children registered under this provision during the twelve months covered by the report was 2,562, of whom 1,982 were in Montreal, 165 in the district around Montreal, and 415 were in Quebec City and district.

Notice of accidents were received by the Department during the year as follows:—Fatal accidents, 36 (of which 24 were in the Montreal division); serious accidents, 126; and slight accidents, 1,203. There were also 100 unclassified accidents reported from the Eastern Townships.

The Stationary Engineers' Branch reported a total of 6,223 new certificates and graduation for engineers of all classes and for firemen.

The inspection of boilers is now carried on more thoroughly than in the past. The report refers to recent action that has been taken to bring Quebec into line with the other provinces in the matter of boiler inspection, and so to put an end to the once common practice of selling second-hand boilers which are bought by inexperienced users and have later to be condemned by the inspectors. "The reports of our inspectors," it is stated, "are full of not very edifying details of the frauds of the sellers of old boilers."

The report of the Electricians' Branch notes a cessation of accidents due to defective installations in public buildings and industrial establishments, the improvement being attributed to the higher qualifications now required for electricians' certificates. Further "by supplying an excellent inspection service free to churches, schools and religious institutions and thus affording greater protection to human life, the government has accomplished a work of great interest to the public."

The report pays a tribute to the work of the Employment Service, which, it states, "is

contributing so largely to the economic welfare and social peace of the Province." In accordance with the present policy of the Department no new licenses were granted for licensed registry offices. It is anticipated that most of the work of these offices will be absorbed in time by the Provincial Employment Service, leaving only a few licensed registries to do business with foreign workmen. Municipalities are now imposing a tax on private agencies, and municipal collectors, aided by the police, will henceforth take a share in their control. Under the former system the supervision of these concerns was increasingly difficult. There are five employment offices, which are situated at Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Hull. Judged by the reports of these offices industrial conditions in the province were very satisfactory during the period reviewed. The number of workpeople placed in positions during the twelve-months' period was 23,617, the highest yet reached by the Service. Building operations were the largest contributors of business, followed in order by lumbering, erection of hydro-electric plants, railway maintenance, and by the clothing, shoe, textile and rubber industries. The Service now makes use of the services of agent or solicitors, who last year visited over 2,000 employers, and from them numerous applications for workpeople were received.

The Fair Wages officer, Mr. Alfred Robert, intervened during the year in a case involving carpenters and joiners employed by sub-contractors on the new Montreal Court House. The workmen demanded an hourly rate of 65 cents, which was finally agreed to by the employers. A complaint by painters employed on the Bordeaux Gaol was also adjusted satisfactorily.

Complaints were received during the year that certain hotel proprietors were violating the law which requires that employees shall have one day of rest in each week, and the Inspector of Hotels and Restaurants succeeded in securing its observance.

The report of the registrar of councils of Conciliation and Arbitration under the Quebec Trade Disputes Act notes a decline in the number of disputes in the province. An arbitration commission was appointed in connection with a dispute between the Quebec Manufacturers' Association and the Brotherhood of Leather Cutters, the Shoe Lasters' Protective Union and the National Brotherhood of Shoemaking Machinists. The commission, composed of representatives of both parties, with an independent chairman, failed to reach an agreement and presented majority

and minority reports. The registrar intervened also in a dispute involving the employees in the Montmorency Falls cotton mills.

An account of the Quebec Trades Disputes Act was given in the Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1925, entitled "Government intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada," as follows:—

The history of statutory provision for conciliation or arbitration in industrial disputes in the province of Quebec shows more activity on the part of the provincial government in the settlement of disputes than in any other province. The New South Wales law served as a model for the Quebec Act of 1901 as in Ontario and British Columbia, and in 1903 an amendment was passed similar to that in Ontario in 1902, by which the registrar was authorized to endeavour to effect a settlement by conciliation in any dispute in which he was requested to do so by the employer or the employees or by the mayor of the town concerned. A further duty was imposed on the registrar in requiring him to proffer his services as mediator without waiting for a request in writing to be made to him.

The council of arbitration for railway disputes was never established, no nominations being received for members. The council of arbitration for other than railway labour disputes was organized in March, 1902, but the inaction of the employers prevented any reference of disputes under the Act until after the amendment of 1903 except in one instance, the only one in which the provision for conciliation councils was utilized. The reports on the operation of the Act state that the members of the two permanent councils of arbitration which were appointed in the years 1901 and 1909, were not acceptable to the workpeople, and in 1909 the law was amended to provide that councils of arbitration should be appointed in connection with each dispute to be referred to arbitration. The employer and employees between whom a difference had arisen were thus enabled to make nominations for one representative each on the council. No disputes, however, appear to have been referred to arbitration under the Act. The Clerk of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration reports a few disputes each year in which he has intervened as a conciliator, his efforts being successful in many cases.

Headquarters Building for Teachers

The *Journal of the National Education Association* has the following paragraph in its issue for January, 1927:—

The Missouri State Teachers' Association recently voted to erect at Columbia a permanent headquarters building especially suited to its work. This act is a milestone, not only in the growth of a great State association, but also in the advance of the profession as a whole. It is in line with the action of the National Education Association, which owns its home in Washington, and with the Pennsylvania association, which purchased property in Harrisburg opposite the State Capitol. It foretells a day when in every State in this great Union the teachers will own a beautiful building—the home of their professional work and the symbol of their unique service to society.

RATES OF ASSESSMENT FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1927

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, in conformity with the provisions of the Act, recently prepared an estimate of the assessments necessary to provide funds in each of the industrial classes covered by the Act sufficient to meet all claims for compensation payable during the ensuing year. The rates of assessment for 1927, per \$100 of payroll, show a few changes from the rates for 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, page 20). These changes have significance as indicating to some extent the nature of the accident record in each group in which the assessment is based. The assessments remain unchanged from those of last year for the larger industrial groups, the coal mining rate continuing at \$5; saw-mills at \$4.50; logging operations at \$4.25; manufacture of steel and iron products at \$1.50; bolts, nuts, nails or screws and wire at \$2; steel shipbuilding and repairing at \$2.50; erection of steel buildings at \$7; bricklaying at \$3; railway construction at \$3.50; railway operation and maintenance at \$1.50, etc.

The principal changes in the rates for 1927 compared with 1926 are as follows:—

Stone dressing or cutting, marble works or other monument business—increased from 50 cents to 70 cents.

The battery service group (formerly rated at \$2) and the wagon and carriage shop and blacksmith group (formerly rated at \$1.25) are transferred to the Garage Repair Shop group, the rate for the latter group being raised from \$1.10 to \$1.25.

Bakeries, including delivery, are raised from 60 cents to 70 cents. Manufacture of biscuits, confectionery, chocolates and cocoa is now in this group.

Manufacture of beverages of all kinds, also vinegar, etc., increased from \$1.50 to \$2.

Sugar refineries, increased from \$1.75 to \$2.

Junk business (shop only), increased from \$1 to \$1.75.

Bill posting and erection of bill boards, laying hardwood floors when separate work, lathing, tile and marble setting (formerly 80 cents); glazing, decorating and renovating, painting (formerly 90 cents); electric wiring of buildings, installation of lighting fixtures, gas or steam fitting and plumbing—these are now classed together with a general rate of \$1.

Chimney stacks, towers or blast furnaces when separate work, fire escapes, erection of windmills (formerly rated at \$3) are now added to the same group as installation, erection and repairs of high steel chimneys, stacks, elevated water tanks, etc; painting high steel structures; elevated tanks, flagstaves or steeples, this whole group being rated at \$5.

Trenching less than 6 feet for gas pipes etc., reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.50.

Express companies, reduced from 80 cents to 60 cents.

Fishing vessels, etc., reduced from \$2 to \$1.75.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Board Explains Main Provisions of Act

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia recently sent out to employers in the Province the following explanation on the points which form the most common subjects of inquiry in connection with the Act. The circular points out that, while during the ten years that have elapsed since the Act took effect employers generally have acquired a working knowledge of its provisions and of its benefits, there are still some requirements of the law which are not fully understood, particularly by those firms whose operations have but

recently commenced. The explanations are as follows:—

1. Any employer engaging in an industry which is within the scope of the Act is required to register with the Board by filing an estimate of his probable pay-roll for the current year. This is necessary no matter how few employees he may have, or how short the period of their employment. Failure to do so renders him liable for the cost of all accidents occurring previous to his registration.

2. The amount of assessments required from the employer in any class depends directly upon the cost of the accidents in that particular class,

so that to the exact extent to which you prevent accidents, you reduce assessments upon your class, with a consequent saving in cost to you. You should familiarize yourself with the Accident Prevention Regulations. Failure to comply with necessary Accident Prevention requirements makes you responsible for additional assessments as well as the cost of each accident occurring as a result of such failure.

3. Assessments are based on the estimated payroll of each employer and are called up in instalments as the money is needed to pay the cost of accidents that have occurred. Only enough instalments are requested as are needed to pay for the year's accidents. These instalments do not cover any particular definite portion of the year. When the operation ceases, or the end of the year comes, an audit is made of the payrolls and an adjusted assessment is sent out for the under-payment or a credit is given for the over-payment. Proper payrolls are required to be kept for production when asked for.

4. All employers whose operations are under the Act are required to deduct from the wages of their employees one cent for each day or part of a day worked by them, and to remit the same to the Board for the credit of the Medical Aid Fund, on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year (covering the previous three month period), without any notice from the Board.

5. Your special attention is called to the "Optional Protection" clause. The employer, members of his family (defined by the Act to include wife, husband, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, stepson, stepdaughter, brother, sister, half-brother, and half-sister, and a person who stood in loco parentis to the workman), or partners in a firm, are not covered under the Act except by special application. If it is desired that the employer personally, or any members of his family referred to above and employed by him, be entitled to the same benefits under the Act as are afforded the workmen, a request should be made for the proper form on which to make application for such protection. This applies only where the employer is an individual or a partnership. In incorporated companies all employees are automatically covered, including shareholders who are actively engaged in the business.

6. The Act provides that on failure to make payment of assessments when due a penalty of 5 per cent is imposed for the first month of default, and 1 per cent for each additional month thereafter, together with the costs of any accidents occurring during any period of delinquency.

7. The injured workman (except those covered by Approved Medical Aid plans), has the right to select his own doctor. Employers are requested not to interfere with this right. Should a change of doctor be desired by the workman, written permission for change must first be obtained from the Board.

8. First Aid equipment should be maintained in accordance with the First Aid Regulations,

and be readily accessible at all times. Prompt use of this service will prevent trifling injuries from developing into costly claims.

9. When medical treatment is necessary the employer is required to provide the injured workman with immediate transportation to the nearest place where proper treatment is available for the particular injury sustained.

10. All accidents should be thoroughly investigated by the employer, or responsible official and his report, containing complete and accurate particulars, should be submitted at once. Information so supplied is treated as strictly confidential. The practice of permitting junior officials to complete employer's reports on accidents is dangerous. A report on your behalf favourable to a claimant is tantamount to a request to the Board to pay the cost of the accident. The person signing your report should be a person whom you would entrust with handling your funds. The cost of claims allowed fixes absolutely the amount which it is necessary to collect from employers by way of assessments.

11. Although the term "reserves" as used in the Act has been dwelt upon in each of our annual reports and explained by circular letters sent to all employers on numerous occasions, there still persists some misunderstanding in certain quarters as to just what is embraced in this fund. It is in no sense of the term a contingency fund. It does not contain one cent of "undivided profits," or "surpluses," or any other moneys set aside to meet anticipated accidents. The Act provides that "capitalized reserves" be set aside "sufficient to meet the periodical payments of compensation occurring in future years in respect of accidents which occur during the year." The accidents which occur in any given year are required to be paid for in full out of funds collected from employers operating in the year. Employers commencing business in the years 1926 and 1927 are therefore not required to bear any part of the burden of accidents occurring prior to the year in which they begin. Let us illustrate this point as it applies to fatal cases. Suppose a workman is killed on October 1st, 1926, leaving a wife and four young children. The pension is computed for the widow, calculated on statistical tables to be exactly sufficient, using both principal and interest, to pay her a pension of \$35 per month until death or remarriage. A further sum is calculated for each child to pay it a pension of \$7.50 per month until it reaches the age of 16 years, or previously dies. These sums are added together, and the total amount of, say, \$8,397.11 is forthwith taken out of the current funds collected in 1926 and invested for the dependents in securities permitted under the "Trustee Act." During 1926 the widow and children are paid \$195, being three months' pension, and the balance of the moneys which belong to them remains in their Pension Reserve Account, to be paid to them as required by the Act in monthly instalments through the years to come. Similar procedure is followed in permanent disability cases. The only funds in the pension reserves are moneys belonging to dependents and crippled workmen in respect of accidents which have already occurred. The "reserves" are accumulated under the Act.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Resolutions of Sub-Committee of Imperial Conference

THE report of the Proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1926, which was laid before the Dominion Parliament at its opening in December, 1926, contains a section dealing with the subject of workmen's compensation, and refers to a special sub-committee which was appointed, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, to consider the present position with regard to the Resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference of 1923 on the subject of workmen's compensation. The text of these resolutions appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE of January, 1924, as follows:—

(1) *Non-resident workmen.*—That this Imperial Economic Conference, taking note of the existing restrictions in the workmen's compensation laws of certain parts of the British Empire of the payment of benefits to workmen and their dependents on the ground of non-residence in the State in which the accident happened, and having regard to the tendency of such restrictions to discourage movement within the Empire, is of opinion that no British subject who is permanently incapacitated, and no dependent of a British subject who has been killed, by accident due to his employment in any part of the Empire should be excluded from any benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled under the Workmen's Compensation law of that part of the Empire on the ground of his removal to or residence in another part of the Empire.

(2) *Seamen.*—That this Imperial Economic Conference, having had its attention drawn to cases where British sailors injured by accident while serving on ships registered in some part of the Empire have had no claim to compensation owing to the law of that part of the Empire being restricted, in its application to seamen, to accidents occurring within territorial waters of a very limited area, is of opinion that the Government of any such part of the Empire should ensure that the benefits of its compensation law will extend to all accidents to seamen serving on ships registered within such part of the Empire wherever the ship may be when the accident takes place. And furthermore the Conference invites the Government of any British Colony or Protectorate where there is a register of shipping, but where legislation giving compensation rights to seamen does not at present exist, to consider the adoption of such legislation.

(3) *Aliens.*—That this Imperial Economic Conference, taking note of the disabilities imposed under the Workmen's Compensation laws of certain foreign countries on British subjects residing in those countries and their dependents, invites each Government of the Empire, regarding had to its own particular conditions, to consider the possibility of adopting in workmen's compensation legislation, the principle of reciprocity, that is, that the benefits of such legislation should be accorded to subjects of foreign countries upon the condition that and to the

extent to which such foreign countries accord reciprocal treatment to British subjects.

The sub-committee came to the conclusion that with certain minor exceptions the laws of the various parts of the Empire now conform generally to the principle of Resolution I of the 1923 Conference, namely, that no British subject who is permanently incapacitated, and no dependent of a British subject who has been killed, by accident due to his employment in any part of the Empire, should be excluded from any benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled under the workmen's compensation law in force there, on the ground of removal to, or residence in, another part of the Empire. The Conference took note of the position.

With regard to Resolution II of the 1923 Conference, relating to compensation in respect of accidents to British sailors occurring outside the territorial waters of the part of the Empire in which their ship is registered, the sub-committee found that such compensation was provided for in the laws of most of the Dominions and India as well as Great Britain, but called attention to certain exceptions.

The position in regard to the treatment of aliens was reconsidered in the light of the International Draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1925. The conclusion was reached that the adoption by all parts of the Empire of a common policy based on this Draft Convention would conduce to the removal of disabilities still imposed under the workmen's compensation laws of certain foreign countries on British subjects residing in those countries and on their dependants. The Conference accordingly adopted the following resolution on this subject:—

The Conference, taking note of Resolution III of the Imperial Economic Conference, 1923, on the subject of workmen's compensation and the Draft Convention on Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1925, recommends that the governments of the several parts of the Empire should consider the desirability of giving effect, in so far as they have not already done so, to the principle of the Draft Convention in their workmen's compensation legislation.

As regards the administration of compensation moneys, it appeared that the courts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and generally speaking of the other parts of the Empire, have at present no authority to

transfer or receive for administration compensation money awarded in any part of the Empire other than their own. The Conference adopted the following resolution:—

The conference, taking note of the difficulties arising under the law relating to workmen's compensation in the administration of money awarded in one part of the Empire to beneficiaries resident or becoming resident in another part of the Empire, is of opinion that arrangements should be made between the different parts of the Empire whereby any sum

awarded to such beneficiaries may, at the request of the authority by which the award is made, be transferred to and administered by the competent authority in that part of the Empire in which such beneficiaries reside. It accordingly invites the several governments of the Empire to take such steps by way of legislation or otherwise as each may consider necessary and appropriate for the purpose of promoting such arrangements.

The report of the sub-committee has been published.

PROPOSED BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL FOR NEW ZEALAND

EMLOYERS and employees in the building trades in New Zealand recently prepared a plan for the establishment of a national council for the industry, to include all trades to which an apprenticeship has been served. The Parliament of the Dominion will be asked to enact the necessary legislation. The council would be composed of representatives of unions of employers and employees in the industry in equal numbers, with power to co-operate with experts and with Government representatives. The duty of the council would be:—

(1) To promote continuous and progressive improvement of the industry and to advance the well-being and status of all connected with it.

(2) To arrange for and carry out the registration of all now engaged in the industry, employers and employees, and to provide that no person be in future admitted to registration in the industry as an employer or employee unless he shall have first satisfied the council in a manner to be hereafter provided as to his fitness for admission to the industry.

(3) Registration to be granted to all who on the passing of the Act have been engaged in the industry in New Zealand for the six months

immediately preceding, and who shall apply for such registration within six months after the passing of such Act, and, thereafter, no person to be admitted unless he can produce from the Apprenticeship Committee of the trade and district or such other tribunal as the council may appoint a certificate of his competency for admission, a probation period of one month to be allowed to tradesmen arriving in New Zealand from other countries.

(4) To gather statistics concerning the industry so as to be able to provide continuous employment for all in the industry.

(5) To arrange in conjunction with apprenticeship committees and technical schools adequate facilities for technical training for members of the industry, the improvement of processes, design and standards of workmanship, apprenticeship research and regulation of the conditions of entry into the industry.

(6) To issue information upon all matters concerning the industry.

The council would set up district councils and local councils similar to the existing apprenticeship committee. It would seek the assistance of trade unions and employers' associations. In fact, any person or organization which could provide assistance or put forward suggestions enabling the council better to carry out its functions.

Coal Movements at Montreal in 1926

The President of the Montreal Harbour Commission recently outlined the movements of the coal trade at the port of Montreal during 1926 as follows:—

Under stimulus, chiefly of the shortage and high prices occasioned by the labour troubles in the United States coal fields in 1922 and 1923, a Canadian market was opened for the first time to Welsh and Scotch anthracite. Imports, which stood at only 5,163 tons in 1921, rose in 1922 to 177,630 tons, in 1923 to 111,234 tons, in 1924 to 219,327 tons, and in 1925 to 438,841 tons. During the first six weeks of the past season, imports of British anthracite reached 106,000 tons, and there was high promise of a new import record for the full year. A complete cessation of imports from Britain,

however, followed the declaration of the embargo in May upon the call of the general strike. Imports from continental Europe in the interval have brought up the total imports for the year by the St. Lawrence route to 176,000 tons, in addition to which some 16,700 tons of British and German coke were imported.

By way of offset to this shrinkage, the movement of Nova Scotia coal into the port reached proportions constituting a new high record. In striking contrast to 1925, when the industry was demoralized by the Sydney strike and only 571,246 tons of coal from these fields reached Montreal by water, the season of 1926 saw a steady procession of coal cargoes ascending the St. Lawrence to be unloaded at the wharves of the British Empire Steel Corporation. A total of 1,429,194 tons was delivered in port throughout the season.

LEGISLATIVE DEMANDS OF ORGANIZED LABOUR

Proposals Submitted to the Provincial Legislatures by Various Labour Organizations

THE general legislative program of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as presented to the Dominion Government last December, was given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The same issue contained notes of the requests submitted to the Saskatchewan government by the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, and also of the proposals made to the government of the Province of Quebec by the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada. The following paragraphs outline further legislative requests of labour organizations:—

Ontario Executive, Trades and Labour Congress

The legislative program of the Ontario Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was laid before Premier Howard Ferguson and his cabinet on January 18, by a delegation composed of: H. S. Mitchell, A. F. McLeod, Rod Plant and Miss Mary McNab, members of the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, accompanied by James Simpson, first vice-president of the Congress, and about fifty other representatives of the International Trades Union Movement.

One of the requests presented was that definite action be taken by the government to give effect to such decisions of the seven annual conferences of the International Labour Organization as come within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature. This proposal includes in particular: (1) Enactment of an eight-hour-day law for industrial and commercial undertakings; (2) Legislation for the further protection of women and children in industrial and commercial undertakings and agriculture; (3) Co-operation with other provinces so as to make possible ratification by Canada of these draft conventions and recommendations.

Other requests were made as follows:—

- (1) Amending the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Act;
- (2) Consolidation of the Fire Departments Hours of Labour Act, 1920, and the Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act, 1921, into one Act;
- (3) Favouring the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory right-of-way for fire fighting apparatus;

(4) Advocating pensions for permanent fire fighters;

(5) Amending the Fire Departments Two Platoon Act so as to cover all paid permanent fire fighters;

(6) Urging the investigation into alleged conditions in trade schools;

(7) Advocating the abolition of military training in schools;

(8) Urging unemployment relief measures and unemployment insurance;

(9) The enactment of necessary legislation for licensing and sanitary laws to govern barbers and barber shops;

(10) Advocating a more rigid inspection of paint-spraying machines;

(11) Amending the Minimum Wage Act so that boys in employment under 18 years of age may be included within its scope;

(12) Recommending amendments to the Minimum Wage and Factory Acts with a view to uniformity in regard to hours of labour, and age and wages of the workers;

(13) Asking amendments to the Factory Act so as to define more clearly the provisions of the law and to provide for the scope of the Act being extended to lines of manufacture not now included;

(14) Protesting against the issuance of injunctions in cases of peaceful picketing;

(15) Urging the enforcement of regulations contained in an order in council passed by the Ontario Provincial Government in regard to protection for tunnel, caisson and subway workers;

(16) Asking the Ontario Government to discontinue the practice of substituting prison-made products, for money grants, where requests are made for government support, and to limit the use of these products to non-productive government institutions;

(17) Pressing for legislation to prohibit the manufacture or making of clothing in the homes of the wage earners;

(18) Recommending that the government make an investigation into the working conditions of linemen and others in the electrical industry;

(19) Urging that the eight-hour day be established on all public works of the Ontario government;

(20) Asking that provisions be made for the strengthening and enforcing of the Fair Wage Regulations of the Ontario government;

(21) Pressing for legislation and the setting up of the necessary machinery for its administration in regard to uniformity of building by-laws in all municipalities within the province.

(22) Advocating the extension of the powers of the steam boiler inspection department and that standard regulations be provided for general use throughout the province with proper supervision and inspection of all installations;

(23) Recommending uniform standard plumbing regulations for the province;

(24) Asking that the Ontario government co-operate with the Federal Government in making effective the provisions of the proposed Old Age Pensions Act;

(25) Urging that the scope of the Factory Act be extended to take in garage employees;

(26) Requesting the Ontario Government to enact legislation requiring auto-mechanics to obtain a certificate of competency;

(27) Seeking provincial legislation, requiring liability insurance to be carried by all motor car owners;

(28) Advocating that school books be supplied free by the Ontario Department of Education;

(29) Recommending that the Minimum Wage Board issue orders on behalf of female help in hotels, etc., outside the city of Toronto;*

(30) Asking that companies operating street cars be compelled to place on their cars the best available safety fenders;

(31) Urging the abolition of the amusement tax;

(32) Amending the Municipal Act providing for an appeal from any decision rendered by a board of police commissioners;

(33) Recommending the enactment of legislation making it compulsory for employers to give public notice of a strike when advertising for employees;

(34) Advocating that bus owners and companies be designated common carriers and placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal and Provincial Railway Boards;

(35) Asking the Ontario Government to investigate conditions prevailing in financial institutions within the province as regards hours of employment;

(36) Urging the enactment of legislation for the regulation of the use of the pneumatic

hammer so as to safe-guard the health and life of the operator;

(37) Favouring amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act whereby each municipality would be granted local autonomy for the sale of beer and wines in licensed places for beverage purposes and that spirituous liquors be procured from government stores under proper regulations.

Additional requests were as follows:—

(1) Advocating that all placements of immigrants be made through the Provincial Government Employment Service and that Canadian citizens be given equal opportunity in any provincial colonization scheme;

(2) Amending the Election Act to provide for: (a) Proportional representation; (b) Election day a public holiday; (c) one man, one vote; (d) Abolition of property qualifications for voting on money by-laws.

(3) Calling for the appointment of mobile inspectors under the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act and compulsory registration of all steam plant owners;

(4) Asking that more inspectors be appointed under the Factory Act so that the law may be properly enforced;

(5) Urging that the fullest possible vocational guidance be given to those leaving school to become wage earners;

(6) Recommending that the facilities of the Ontario Savings Office be extended to all parts of the province and that the four per cent rate of interest be restored to the depositors;

(7) Favouring the compulsory imprint of the name of publishing house on all printing for public circulation;

(8) Recommending government aid for the development of co-operative societies;

(9) Recommending amending the Mechanics' Lien Act;

(10) Prohibiting the employment of white girls by orientals;

(11) Favouring the abolition of private employment bureaus, and private detecting agencies;

(12) Recommending that the care of unemployed be undertaken by the Federal and Provincial Governments;

(13) Recommending amendments to the Factory Act making forty-eight the maximum work hours for women and children;

(14) Urging the enforcement of the Building Trades Protection Act;

(15) Favouring the regulation of electrical wiring construction;

(16) Asking for labour representation on appointed commissions, especially the Ontario

* Order No. 40 of the Minimum Wage Board, governing restaurants and refreshment rooms in cities over 30,000 population (excepting Toronto) does not apply to hotels.

Hydro-Electric Commission and the Provincial Parole Board;

(17) Advocating public ownership and operation of all public utilities;

(18) Asking that the political right of civic employees and civil servants be guaranteed;

(19) Favouring legislation which will give all employees who have been employed for ten months at least two weeks holidays with full pay each year.

Manitoba Executive, Trades and Labour Congress

The Manitoba provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, accompanied by representatives of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council and a number of representatives of local unions, waited on Premier Bracken and his cabinet on January 21, and laid before them the legislative program of organized labour. Among the requests made were the following:—

(1) Urging amendments to the Child Welfare Act;

(2) Advocating the enactment of a Trades Dispute Act;

(3) Recommending the enactment of an eight-hour Day Act;

(4) Asking for legislation whereby there shall be one day's rest in seven;

(5) Pressing for amendments to the Minimum Wage Act;

(6) Urging the elimination of the Electrician's License Act;

(7) Recommending the abolition of the Amusement Tax;

(8) Advocating compulsory public liability to be carried by motorists;

(9) Asking for a Mining Act to provide safety measures;

(10) Recommending amendments to the Income Tax Act;

(11) Urging taxation and regulation of motor vehicles;

(12) Asking for adequate protection at railway crossings;

(13) Advocating old age pensions;

(14) Urging that appropriations be made to the Bureau of Labour for general safety work;

(15) Pressing for amendments to the Steam Boiler Act.

British Columbia Executive, Trades and Labour, Congress

The British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada recently waited on Premier John Oliver of British Columbia and his cabinet, and placed before them the following legislative program:

(1) Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide more generous treatment for injured workmen and their dependents;

(2) Revision of the Mothers' Pension Act to extend the scope of this statute to new classes of women and to increase the present pensions;

(3) Extension and enforcement of the eight-hour day principle to all industries in the province;

(4) Continued efforts by the province to secure the establishment of old-age pensions in Canada;

(5) Tightening up the Women's Minimum Wage Act to prevent evasion, and to make the Act include boys as well as girls;

(6) Elimination from the Factory Act of clauses allowing the employment of children in fish and fruit-packing and permitting children to work any hours in these businesses during salmon runs and fruit-picking seasons;

(7) Carrying of compulsory insurance by all automobile owners to cover damage to property or person;

(8) Enactment of legislation giving every British person, male and female, over 21 years of age and to all from whom a poll tax is now collected, the right to vote in civic elections;

(9) Regulations preventing any person voting in more than one polling division in any city or municipal election;

(10) Abolition of property qualifications for all elective offices in cities and municipalities, five years' residence and endorsement by 150 electors being sufficient qualification for office seekers;

(11) Legislation to provide better protection for the public from fire apparatus answering fire calls;

(12) Amending the Weekly Half-holiday Act, definitely setting 1.30 p.m. as the time when stores must close.

Premier Oliver promised that these representations would be carefully considered.

Quebec Executive, Trades and Labour Congress

The legislative programme of the Quebec executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was submitted to Premier Taschereau and members of his cabinet, on January 18, by a delegation composed of Messrs. G. R. Brunet, Montreal, O. Fleury, Quebec, L. Morin, Montreal, and Jos. Pelletier, Montreal, members of the provincial executive, together with members of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council and representatives of local unions. Accompanying the delegation

was a committee of women who were co-operating with the labour representatives in asking for women suffrage. Among the requests submitted to the Government were the following:

- (1) Recommending amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act;
- (2) Urging the passing of legislation embodying the decisions of the International Labour Conference coming under the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature;
- (3) Advocating the inclusion of fair wage schedules in governmental contracts or undertakings assisted through grants from the government;
- (4) Recommending that the Minimum Wage Act be amended so as to include within its scope, female employees in stores, offices, etc., and that the powers of the board be extended so as to control the working hours of these employees;
- (5) Asking for the abolition of private employment offices;
- (6) Urging the passing of a Mothers' Allowance Act;
- (7) Recommending that the works of Canadian authors be printed in Canada;
- (8) Advocating certain amendments to the School Acts;
- (9) Asking for greater protection of the right of association;
- (10) Recommending measures pertaining to industrial hygiene;
- (11) Advocating regulation and examination of moving picture operatives;
- (12) Recommending an amendment to the Election Act so as to provide for advance polls;
- (13) Urging the extension of the franchise to women in provincial elections.

Railway Brotherhoods in Quebec

Representatives of the Railway Brotherhoods in conjunction with the Quebec executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, waited on Premier Taschereau and members of his cabinet, on January 18, and laid before them a provincial programme of proposed labour legislation.

In addition to supporting the Quebec executive of the Trades and Labour Congress in its advocacy for the enactment of certain labour legislation, the representatives of the Railway Brotherhoods submitted the following request:

Urging upon the government the importance of prompt and definite action being taken by provincial and municipal authorities, with a view to the elimination of highway crossings with railway at rail level, and that, pending the placing of the highway over or under the

railway, adequate protection be provided either by warning signals or an effective stop law for motor and other vehicles.

Locomotive Engineers of Alberta

Mr. William Puller, chairman, Calgary, and Mr. P. M. Simpson, secretary, Medicine Hat, headed a delegation of Locomotive Engineers that waited on Premier Brownlee of Alberta on January 19, and pressed for amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act.

Among the amendments sought were: (1) That the driver of a motor car must not go at a pace of more than fifteen miles an hour within fifty feet of a steam, electric or street railway grade crossing, unless during the last two hundred feet of his approach to such crossing he can see clearly for four hundred feet in each direction up and down the rail. (2) That the car must be brought to a complete stop when a railroad signal gives warning of an approaching train; (3) That the car must be stopped within fifty feet, but not less than ten feet from the tracks at any grade crossing marked by the authorities as dangerous.

Other requests made were: (1) that the provincial government bring in amending legislation to the Railway Act as regards stock running at large on highways at railway crossings at grade; (2) That the Alberta Act be made to conform with the Dominion Act in this respect.

The Committee received a very sympathetic hearing from the premier, who assured them that their suggestions would have the most careful consideration when the legislation for the coming session was being considered.

Legislative Committee of the Railway Brotherhoods

The legislative committee of the Railway Brotherhoods, composed of Messrs. L. Pelletier, Order of Railway Conductors, Byrd Baker, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, T. J. Coughlin, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and William L. Best, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, on January 11, conferred with the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and members of his cabinet, and submitted to the government a memorandum of proposed legislation as follows:—

- (1) Urging an amendment to the Canadian National Railway Act, whereby the "maintenance" of the former Canadian Government Railways would be brought under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada in the same manner as

to the same extent as "operation" and "equipment" of those railways;

(2) Advocating the amending of the Immigration Act and the Criminal Code, so as to repeal the "objectionable features" enacted in 1919, re deportation without trial by jury;

(3) Recommending further restrictions and supervision of Asiatic immigration;

(4) Urging an amendment to the British North America Act that will restrict the powers of the Senate to veto a bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice;

(5) Suggesting that careful consideration be given by the next Federal-Provincial Conference with regard to protection at highway crossings of railways at rail level and that funds placed at the disposal of the conference be utilized to eliminate highway crossings, wherever practicable;

(6) Advocating the re-introduction of an Old Age Pensions Bill at the coming session;

(7) Recommending that legislative action be taken with the least possible delay to insure the payment of compensation for accidents to employees of the Prince Edward Island Railway on similar scales and terms, at least equal to that paid in the adjoining provinces*;

(8) Urging the amending of the Dominion Election Act in regard to advance polls for railway employees, sailors and commercial travellers.

At the conclusion of the conference the Prime Minister promised that the demands of the committee would be given careful consideration.

Railway Brotherhoods in Ontario

The legislative programme of the Railway Brotherhoods was submitted to Premier Howard Ferguson of Ontario and members of his cabinet, on January 19, by a delegation composed of Messrs. William L. Best, vice-president and national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; H. B. Crawford, vice-chairman for Ontario, B. of L.F. & E.; J. S. Crawford, chairman, Ontario legislative board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; J. A. Bethery, chairman, Ontario legislative board, Order of Railway Conductors; T. J. Coughlin, Dominion legislative representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; James Conley, chairman, Ontario sub-legislative board, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen,

*The provisions of the Railway Employees' Compensation Act of Prince Edward Island were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 546. This Act limits the rate of compensation for injuries to 55 per cent of diminution of earning capacity in cases of partial disability, etc.

and J. T. L. McGuire, vice-chairman, Ontario sub-legislative board, B. of R.T.

The requests submitted were as follows:—

(1) Advocating the amending of the Assessment Act;

(2) Urging an amendment to the Public and High School Acts to provide for free school books to all pupils up to and including the fourth grade in high schools, or junior matriculation;

(3) Recommending that legislation be enacted whereby all industries otherwise within provincial jurisdiction be brought under the application of Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act;

(4) Asking the legislature to pass a resolution favouring an amendment to the British North America Act to provide that the Senate shall be elective;

(5) Urging upon the government the importance of prompt and definite action by provincial and municipal authorities for the elimination of highway crossings with railways at rail level and pending the placing of such highways over or under the railway, adequate protection be provided, either by warning signals or an effective stop law for motor and other vehicles;

(6) Recommending a Federal-Provincial conference to eliminate duplication of taxation on incomes.

Alberta Civil Service Association

The legislative programme of the Civil Service Association of Alberta was presented to the Alberta Government on December 31, by a delegation composed of past-president Dodds, vice-president McFadden, general secretary Sullivan, P. N. Johnson, C. B. Cox, A. A. Menzies, D. C. McEachern, T. Price, William MacOwan, A. L. Miller, G. E. Blais and R. W. Ellis.

The programme as submitted was as follows:

(1) Asking for the establishment of a committee of standardization, to be composed of members of the government and Association;

(2) Requesting that all appointments, except that of deputy ministers, be by competitive examination;

(3) Urging the government to consider the proposed new Civil Service Bill at the coming session;

(4) Recommending that each civil servant be given, annually, a copy of his efficiency rating and that salary increases be based on this rating;

(5) Advocating that salary adjustments be taken up immediately they are justly required;

(6) Urging the recognition of length of service in conjunction with salary increases;

(7) Requesting some amendment to the Superannuation Act whereby a larger minimum would be paid than the present rate of \$20 per month.

Premier Brownlee promised consideration of the various matters referred to, and to communicate his decision to the Association at an early date.

District 18, United Mine Workers of America

A delegation from District 18, of the United Mine Workers of America, headed by Robert Livett, district president, and A. J. Morrison, secretary, recently waited on the provincial government of Alberta and submitted certain amendments to the Mines Act. The request of the miners, which had the endorsement of the Labour members of the legislature, were as follows:

(1) Recommending the appointment of a deputy district inspector of mines;

(2) Advocating that the ventilation of mines be measured every twenty-four hours;

(3) Urging that only certificated miners be allowed to work at face-heads of mines and in the more hazardous places;

(4) Asking for changes in the sections of the Act dealing with the appointment and privileges of check-weighmen;

(5) Recommending better protection against non-payment of wages;

(6) Requesting the abolition of provisional certificates to certain officials;

(7) Asking the right of inspection of some of the books and records of the mining companies in which the miners' interests are directly concerned.

British Columbia Civic Employees

On January 25, 1927, a delegation from the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council headed by the president, James Thompson, waited on the Vancouver City Council and submitted requests for regulations for the protection of workers on sewers and other excavations. The Council promised to make a complete investigation and to take such precautions as civic officials recommended.

Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain

Figures have recently been given to show some of the results of the unemployment insurance system in Great Britain over a number of years.

Number of Insured.—The total number of insured workers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as estimated in July 1926 was 12,041,000, an increase of 149,000 over the figure for 1925, and of 500,000 over that for 1923.

When the extended insurance scheme was first introduced in November, 1920, the number of insured workers was estimated at over 12,000,000, but this included those in the whole of Ireland. When the Irish Free State instituted a separate scheme in April, 1922, the number of insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was about 11,750,000. By July, 1923, it had dropped to 11,500,000, but since then has risen steadily again.

Volume of Unemployment and Benefit.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Minister of Labour recently gave the total number of days of unemployment for which benefit was paid. The following figures exclude days for which benefit was not paid

owing to waiting periods, disqualification of claims, etc.

Year	Days
1921..	453,300,000
1922..	345,100,000
1923..	287,700,000
1924..	258,500,000
1925..	273,700,000

The Minister also gave the total amount of benefit paid in the eight years from the Armistice to November 13, 1926, as £275,000,000, plus £62,500,000 in out-of-work donations.

The drain on the Unemployment Fund involved by the continued severity of unemployment and these huge payments of benefit is indicated by the debt to the Treasury at the end of each year:

Year	£
1921..	7,600,000
1922..	15,890,000
1923..	12,790,000
1924..	5,410,000
1925..	7,595,000

On November 6, 1926, however, the debt stood at £19,300,000, which reflects the increased unemployment following on the coal dispute. The Minister of Labour estimated the increase of debt from May to November 1926, at about £7,300,000.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Centenary of Trade Unions in Canada

WHILE the Dominion of Canada observes this year the diamond jubilee of Confederation, for organized labour the year 1927 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the first labour union in British North America. Departmental records show the first Canadian trade union to have been organized in the city of Quebec in 1827, being composed of printers. This pioneer union was followed in 1832 by the organization of another body of printers, which was formed in Toronto (now Toronto) under the name of the Toronto Typographical Society. Although both of these organizations lapsed for a number of years, they have had the longest continuous existence as trade unions in Canada, both eventually becoming identified with the International Typographical Union, under charter from which body they are now operating.

United Mine Workers of America

The thirtieth convention of the United Mine Workers of America was held in Indianapolis, on January 25-February 2, 1927, with approximately 1,500 delegates present. Following the report of the committee on rules and order of business, the report of the credential committee, and the announcing of other convention committees, President J. L. Lewis delivered his address, reviewing at considerable length the activities of the union during the three-year period since the last convention. He gave an account of the efforts set forth to have a new agreement signed covering the membership in districts 1, 7 and anthracite jurisdiction, to replace the agreement which expired on August 31, 1925. When settlement could be arrived at between the coal operators and the miners, a strike was called on September 1, 1925. After the strike had been carried on for some time, Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, intervened and eventually a conference was brought about which resulted in an agreement being signed covering a period of five years. The men returned to the mines on February 18, 1926, having been on strike for 100 days. President Lewis referred to the high honour which had been conferred upon William Green, former secretary-treasurer of the U.M.W.A., in his elevation to the presidency of the American Federation of Labour. He succeeded Mr. Green, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Hazleton, Pa., had been appointed to the position of secretary-treasurer. The president drew attention to the great many suits which had been filed against the organization, ask-

ing for damages in excess of fifteen million dollars plus attorneys' fees, but stated that he was pleased to report that no judgments for damages were outstanding at the present time. Mention was also made of the expiring wage agreement in the bituminous districts, and the president intimated that the wage scale committee would present, later on in the convention, its recommendations upon wage matters and policy. This committee was composed of the international officers and one representative from each district, Robert Livett, acting president of district 18, and J. W. McLeod, president of district 26, being the Canadian representatives. Mr. Lewis was of the opinion that the new wage scale, together with the formation of sound future policies, would be the most important problems with which the convention had to deal. The president referred to the question of freight rates on coal, and in this connection cited the opinion of commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the lake cargo case (Docket No. 15007), which meant, "that these rates were established and were now maintained without regard to the law or the facts, but solely in order to confer undue advantages and special privileges upon the coal operators of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia." In closing his address, President Lewis stated that "the United Mine Workers organization does not seek any favours or special privileges for its members or for the coal companies which have contractual relations with it. It does not seek to impose burdens upon the miners or operators of any other district. This organization does, however, demand justice and equity and is determined to use every legitimate resource within its power to secure it."

Vice-president Philip Murray, reporting to the convention, also reviewed the happenings in districts 1, 7 and 9, leading up to the strike commencing on September 1, 1925, which, by reason of its long duration and the fact that it lasted for an entire winter, created a very serious condition throughout the anthracite-consuming territory—a shortage of fuel bordering upon famine, bringing with it sickness and much discomfort.

Mr. Murray paid a tribute to the conduct of the striking miners by stating "that not a single arrest for disorder of any kind took place during the strike." The vice-president informed the delegates that the work of organizing the non-union miners had been hampered during the past two years, due to wage contract repudiations which had taken place in some of the union districts. This circum-

stance had necessitated the placement of a number of field men in districts where coal companies had been attempting to evade the fulfilment of their wage agreements and had thereby circumvented the time, effort and money of the union that would ordinarily have been devoted to organizing work in the non-union fields.

Mr. Murray criticized the United States Bureau of Mines for not publishing the reports of its investigations of the great mine disasters which from time to time cause terrible loss of life and property, and by reason of which the mining industry has been deprived of all the knowledge which it might have gained of the fundamental causes which led to these disasters. The vice-president was of the opinion that the primary functions of the Bureau of Mines should be promoting the prevention of mine accidents throughout the United States and to that end submitted the following recommendations: (1) The conduct by the Bureau of Mines of an educational campaign for the promotion of standard methods of accident prevention in all states; (2) the active promotion of uniformity of mine safety laws and safety inspection in all states; (3) prompt publication by the Bureau of Mines of its reports of mine disasters, so that this knowledge will be available for the entire industry.

Secretary-treasurer Kennedy quoted figures to show that during the period from the last convention to November 30, 1926, there was expended for relief in the bituminous coal fields a total of \$3,616,133.26, while during the anthracite strike there was approximately \$1,100,000 paid out in relief. Another item of expenditure was the erection in the Court House Square, Scranton, Pa., of a monument to John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America. The expenses incident to the erection and dedication of this memorial was \$60,808.65. In speaking of the general finances of the union, the secretary-treasurer gave the total resources and income for the past three years as \$8,375,853.74, and expenditures of \$7,760,913.90, leaving a balance in the treasury on December 1, 1926, of \$610,748.58. In order to rehabilitate the finances and provide for any emergencies that might occur, the General Executive Board placed an assessment of \$1 per month on each member for the months of December, 1926, and January, 1927.

The Committee on Old Age Pensions presented their report to the convention showing that five States had enacted old age pension laws, viz., Montana, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Kentucky. In several other States bills have been introduced, but

these have been either vetoed by the Governor or passed by only one of the branches of the assembly. The committee further reported that they had been successful in making many friends for the cause of old age pensions, the latest being a combination of twenty fraternal and labour organizations who have pledged their aid and support toward the establishment of such pensions.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour and former secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, addressed the convention. He reiterated the determination of the Federation to demand that wages increase in proportion to the productivity and efficiency of labour and to push its program for a reasonable constructive reduction in the hours of labour. President Green stated that "the theory of prosperity based upon low wages was unsound and uneconomic." He denounced the action of the coal operators who had broken away from the Jacksonville agreement and exhorted the miners to support and follow their international officers and said "the union alone could rescue the industry from ruthless international competition." Mr. Green concluded his address by serving notice that Communists would be driven out of the ranks of organized labour.

Previous to adjournment, the convention empowered a central competitive field committee to negotiate a new wage contract for the bituminous coal miners. The contract must be submitted to a referendum before it becomes operative, and districts outside the central competitive field must wait until the central field makes a contract before they can reach an agreement. The committee will meet the coal operators of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania at a late date.

Some of the amendments to the constitution, as adopted by the convention, were as follows: (1) Increasing the president's salary from \$8,000 to \$12,000; vice-president and secretary-treasurer from \$7,000 to \$9,000; (2) Debarring members of the Communist Party from joining the U.M.W. of A., and empowering any local, district or national organization, upon conviction, to expel a communist, and also permanently debar members of the party from holding office; (3) Providing for the levying of assessments for the administration without a referendum; (4) That those holding office in the U.M.W. of A., must be citizens of the United States or Canada or must have applied for citizenship; (5) That delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labour cannot hold office in the union; (6) That

resident, vice-president and secretary-treasurer must present a joint report at future conventions.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Memorializing both houses of Congress asking for an investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission's method of fixing freight rates; (2) Asking for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti; (3) Expressing confidence in the officers of the U.M.W. of A.; (4) Instructing the executive board to do everything in its power, consistent with the union's resources, to bring about the complete organization of the coal mining industry; (5) Upholding the principles of nationalization of mines and railroads under democratic management; (6) Opposing the leasing of government coal lands for development while productive capacity of the mines now in existence so far exceeds demand.

Death of Grand Officer of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

Ashmore W. Kennedy, assistant grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and head of that organization in Canada, died on February 3, after a brief illness at Venice, Florida, where he had gone to attend a meeting of the brotherhood officials and subsequently to remain for the remainder of the winter season.

Mr. Kennedy was born at Halifax in 1852, and commenced railroading at the age of 16 years, when he started as a brakeman on the Nova Scotia Railroad, which subsequently became known as the Intercolonial Railway. Three years later he was in charge of a locomotive. He remained with the Intercolonial until 1875, and, after four years with construction companies, he went to Winnipeg, where, in 1881, he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a locomotive engineer. From chief of division No. 76 of the B. of L.E., which he helped to organize in 1881, he was appointed in 1891 general chairman of the B. of L.E. Committee of Adjustment on the Canadian Pacific system. In 1908, at the Harrisburg convention of the brotherhood, he was elected to the office of assistant grand chief engineer, which post he held until the time of his death.

Mr. Kennedy ranked as the senior engineer of the C.P.R., but had been on continued leave of absence from that company since 1901 in order to attend to his brotherhood duties.

Mr. R. H. Cobb, of Toronto, chairman of the B. of L.E. general adjustment committee on the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the past fifteen years, has been selected to succeed the late Mr. Kennedy as assistant grand chief of the brotherhood.

International Seamen's Union of America

The thirtieth annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America was held at Washington, D.C., commencing on January 10, 1927.

President Andrew Furuseth, in his address informed the delegates that there was more real effort put forth and better prospects for the future than at any time since 1921. He stated that heretofore "lack of strength of one kind or another made it impossible for the organization to function as it should, and compelled it to stand by looking at wrongs which could not be redressed and at opportunities which could not be used." The president reported at length on his observations in Europe, dealing in detail with the conditions of seamen in the various maritime countries. He also dealt with the various bills, which had been introduced in Congress affecting in any way, the welfare of the organization.

Secretary-Treasurer Orlander's report contained an itemized statement of receipts and disbursements for the past year and showed the international union to be in a sound financial condition. Secretary Orlander also submitted a full account of the executive board's transactions, as well as a complete summary of his activities as secretary-treasurer of the union. In speaking of "The right of association" the secretary-treasurer asserted that "the discrimination by law and the action of the Government authorities against one class, the seamen, in favour of another class, the ship owners, was certainly not in accord with basic American principles, which call for equality." Secretary Orlander was opposed to the theory of amalgamation, when carried to the extent of putting all members in a single gigantic local union in each one of the three districts. He stated that this would result in an organization so cumbersome and unwieldy that action of any kind would be extremely difficult. In closing his report secretary Orlander said "again, as on past occasions, let me remind you that the true source of real strength is to be found in the faith and confidence in each other, which we develop within ourselves, and not in any cowardly dread of those whom we conceive to be our enemies."

The convention went on record as disproving the theory of amalgamation and suggested that the executive officers visit the various districts under the jurisdiction of the Union and present oral and written arguments against amalgamation. The convention unanimously approved of the reply of president Furuseth to a questionnaire recently issued by the Shipping Board, in which he declared

against Government ownership of the merchant marine and favouring the development of the merchant marine under private ownership, construction and operation, properly regulated by law. The president was further commended for his suggestion "that the Government should be prepared to protect American ships against conspiracies—or so-called conferences—through which foreign shipping interests may try to drive American vessels out of certain trades."

The convention decided to affiliate with the Marine Section of the National Safety Council.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention, were the following: (1) Directing the Legislative Committee to work for the enactment of a Federal Seamen's Compensation Law, provided that such a law shall not modify any existing remedy, including the choice between compensation and the right to sue for damages after the injury has taken place; (2) Protesting against the inclusion of seamen under the provisions of the Compensation Act as amended by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and that the legislative committee be instructed to do everything possible to exempt the organization from the provisions of the bill. (3) Instructing the secretary-treasurer to send to the Labour News Service of the American Federation of Labour, all labour papers and League for Industrial Democracy, a statement warning them against the propaganda as contained in the brief of the "League for Industrial Democracy" concerning the American Merchant Marine; (4) Instructing Secretary Orlander and the executive board to gather information as is attainable pertaining to injuries to seamen and the rights and methods of collection of damages, under the Employers' Liability Law, and to distribute such information to all district unions and local branches; (5) Directing President Furuseth to keep a careful watch to prevent the passage of such proposals as H. R. 9399 and H. R. 10009, introduced by Representative Free of California and aiming to destroy certain important sections of the La Follette Seamen's Act. (6) Deciding to purchase a share of the stock of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company and call the attention of the district unions to the subject.

The chief officers elected were; President, Andrew Furuseth, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C.; First Vice-president, Patrick Flynn, 58 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary-treasurer, Victor A. Orlander,

359 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. The executive board will select the place for the next convention, which will be held on the second Monday in January, 1928.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers

A reorganization of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was held in St. Paul, Minn., on January 17-25, 1922 with representatives present from various sections of the country within the jurisdiction of the union. The first few days of the convention were given over to preliminary work, the important matter of revising the constitution having been turned over to a special committee. This committee sought to work out a code of by-laws that would eliminate the source of past troubles and thus allow the membership to prepare for constructive work. The convention adopted the revised constitution and by-laws as submitted by the special committee and will be submitted to referendum vote of the membership. In order to allow of a complete reorganization the President and other international officers tendered their resignations which were accepted. It was largely through the mediation of Mr. Paul J. Smith, representative of the American Federation of Labour, that the reorganization plan was agreed upon. Headquarters of the union are maintained in Denver, Col., and about fifty local unions remain affiliates of the parent body.

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was organized in 1893, but in 1916 adopted its present title, the former name being considered unsuitable owing to the union having extended its jurisdiction beyond the western states and also into Canada.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, James B. Rankin, Butte, Mont.; Vice-President, Homer Whitmore, Great Falls, Mont.; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward J. Sweeney, Butte, Mont. The board members are: H. E. Gallagher, Great Falls, Mont.; A. Robertson, Fort Smith, Ark.; Theo. Murphy, Anaconda, Mont.; John Gilbert, Butte, Mont. These members, together with the international officers, constitute the executive board of the organization.

Report was recently made that the State Senate of Texas had passed an act requiring the prison label to be placed on all products of the State penitentiary at Huntsville.

WORLD MIGRATION AND LABOUR

Publication by International Federation of Trade Unions

THE International Federation of Trade Unions has published a valuable report on "World Migration and Labour," supplemented by a report of the World Migration Congress convened by the I.F.T.U. and the Labour and Socialist International at London in June, 1926. The main report was issued in conformity with a resolution adopted at the International Migration Conference held at Prague in 1924, requesting the Federation to collect all available material, for presentation to a representative International Labour Congress, so as to enable labour to define its relation to the migration problem in its international aspect.

The volume contains a survey of the general position in regard to world migration, stress being laid on the origin of current problems. On the other hand such subjects as naturalization, immigrant housing, and the work of institutions protecting emigrants, as well as information in regard to smaller countries, are omitted for reasons of economy; but it is hoped that a supplementary volume will be issued later. The report is based to a considerable extent on information supplied by the International Labour Organization (especially in regard to social insurance), and by affiliated trade union centres, international secretaries, the American Federation of Labour, and the Australian trade union centres.

The report is divided into five parts, dealing respectively with the history and statistics of migration, its regulation; the position of the immigrant with respect to social insurance; the economic aspects of migration; and migration in relation to labour. It concludes with a section containing proposals for an international labour migration policy.

The bearing of migration on trade unions arises out of the danger that the influx of a considerable number of immigrants will lower the standard of living and social condition of the workers.

Already at the Berne Congress of 1919, the I.F.T.U. admitted that nations might restrict migration under three conditions: first, when a temporary economic crisis warrants it; second, when restriction is necessary for hygienic reasons; and third, when the immigrants in question are completely illiterate. The questions which labour has to consider are whether the principle of restriction should be extended from these three cases, and be made to apply to the immigration of workers whose low standards of living make their exclusion necessary for the maintenance of the

standards of living of nationals; and also whether the question of racial non-assimilability ought to be allowed to weigh down the scales. With regard to the first question, the report claims that there will be a general feeling in favour of the recognition of this necessity, although it will be admitted that there may from time to time be danger of too hasty decision. In regard to the problem of the immigration of "unassimilable" races the report says that "the admission of large numbers of unassimilated immigrants is undoubtedly prejudicial to the unity of labour, which will therefore naturally be inclined to favour a policy of restriction in such cases; but it would be better if such decision could, whenever possible, be based upon the economic rather than upon the racial objections. International labour must consistently deprecate the emphasizing of racial differences, as being opposed to the spirit of international solidarity."

The principal constructive proposal contained in the report is the establishment of an international migration body which could make impartial decisions in the matter of restriction, and arbitrate between the rival nations concerned. "One of the advantages of the establishment of an international migration body is that such policy could make decisions in favour of restriction unbiased, and could arbitrate between the rival nations concerned; it could initiate enquiries, and on the basis of the information obtained, judge whether restriction or complete exclusion is necessary or expedient. All such activities could be carried on with much less likelihood of wounding the susceptibilities of the nations concerned than if the excluded nation negotiated directly with the excluding nation.

"Migration must be regulated," the report concludes; "this regulation *may* cover the determination of the volume of migration; it *must* cover the provision of information, the recruiting of emigrants, the conclusion of international agreements, the protection of the emigrant en route, the placing of him in the new country, and the supervision of his conditions there, with a view to securing his equality of treatment in respect of wages, working conditions, and enjoyment of the benefits of social insurance with the nationals of the country of immigration. All the above-mentioned functions can best be accomplished by the creation of special national and international bodies for the purpose, on which Labour must be strongly represented, as only so can the interests of both immigrants and

national workers be effectually safeguarded; otherwise, employers will exploit both native and immigrant workers by playing off one against the other."

A warning is given against the danger of considering migration an infallible remedy against unemployment and over-population. "Labour is well aware that both are due to deep-lying economic causes, and that migration can be of use to a very limited extent only, or for a limited period of time. As to the true remedy for over-population, labour has not yet taken up an official standpoint: but no doubt it will eventually decide for international justice, and discountance any national policy which would tend either towards the steady depression of the standards of one nation by another, or towards war."

The report points out certain direct benefits resulting to the workers from migration. "Within certain carefully-drawn limits, migration should certainly be encouraged by international labour. It may offer opportunities for workers to improve their position, and give their children a better chance in the world; and it may thus promote the strengthening of the position of Labour as a whole. It is obviously good to take a child from a crowded and unhealthy slum, and transplant it into a new country with plenty of fresh air and elbowroom. But even under the best conditions it is a drastic step, bringing in its train much inescapable hardship; under the worst it may mean that a worker goes from one country where he is half-starved to another where he is no better off and, in addition, is unwelcome and a prejudicial element to the native labour movement. A worker comes under a heavy handicap, too, when he goes from a country with advanced social legislation to another where it is less advanced. The general feeling apart from specific circumstances, is that emigration should not be pressed upon anyone who has

not a natural inclination for it: everything should be done to enable such a person to remain in his own country."

Canadian Labour and Immigration

The recent history of the actions of Canadian organizations in regard to immigration is outlined in the section of the report describing the migration policy of labour, as follows:—

The question has received much attention at all the recent conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress. At the Winnipeg convention of 1921, absolute prohibition of all European immigrants except agriculturists was demanded for two years; also total exclusion of all Oriental agriculturists, and legislation to stop the distribution of literature tempting industrial workers into Canada, and the deportation of industrial immigrants who had got into the country under the exempt classes regulations, and then changed their occupation. At the Montreal convention of 1922, the first demand was dropped, but the total exclusion of Orientals demanded. A Dominion Advisory Council of Immigration was demanded, and the maintenance of the Immigration Department under a separate Minister, the exclusion of scab labour, and the preparation of settlement and colonization schemes for immigrants already in Canada. At the Vancouver convention of 1923, the demand for the total exclusion of Orientals was not pressed, because it was believed that Japanese immigrants could be kept out in other ways. The trade unions approved the bill respecting Chinese Immigration then before parliament. The programme for immigration included the closest supervision and direct government control of the immigration activities of provincial authorities. At the London convention of 1924, the policy on Oriental immigration was declared to be unchanged. The executive council was urged to continue its efforts to give effect to the policies adopted by the convention. In 1924, a memorandum was also drawn up for presentation to the British Commonwealth Labour Conference (postponed until 1925) and later submitted to the Congress of the British T.U.C. This memorandum stresses the need for the co-operation of the British authorities to enable medical and other examinations of immigrants to take place, as far as possible at the port of embarkation.

"Industrial Democracy" since the Armistice

An account of recent developments in the organization of industry is given by Mr. W. Jett Lauck, formerly secretary of the United States National War Labour Board, in a new volume entitled "Political and Industrial Democracy, 1776-1926." The book opens with a brief review of the period following the "industrial revolution," which began in Great Britain at about the same date as the revolution which established a political democracy on the American continent. The United States remained predominantly an

agricultural country until long after the civil war, and it was not until the last quarter of the 19th century that American mining and manufacturing industries commenced their phenomenal growth. Professor Lauck describes the development of large scale production during this period, culminating in the creation of "artificial legal personages," known as industrial corporations, in which the control of basic industries gradually became organized on a national or international scale. When the great war began the United

tates and other countries were thus threatened with an "industrial autocracy." Mr. Lauck describes the situation at that time as follows:—

"All personal relations between employers and employees having disappeared through the growth of immense industrial units, wage-earners soon realized that their hope of protection lay in meeting organization with organization, or economic bargaining strength with economic bargaining power. The individual wage-earner was helpless. Trade and industrial unions of workers were, therefore, formed on a national basis. National associations of employers were also organized. Economic strength in bargaining, rather than considerations of humanity and economic justice, became the determining force in fixing wages and conditions of employment of industrial workers."

At this stage the United States became involved in the European war, and the conflict between capital and labour ceased for a time, the workers and employers in war industries agreeing on principles and policies to govern their mutual relations. The outcome of this agreement was the National War Labour Board, established by President Wilson in April, 1918, its members representing capital, labour and the public. This spirit of co-operation during the war led to remarkable achievements in the field of industrial production.

After the armistice many attempts were made to carry over the co-operative spirit into peace times. Among their attempts Professor Lauck mentions the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, followed by a "National Industrial Conference" in 1919, in form of a "Parliament of Industry," which, however, he declares, failed to bring any immediate constructive benefits. A somewhat similar industrial conference was held in 1919 in Great Britain and in the United States two National Industrial Conferences were held in the same year. The guiding thought of these conferences was that the right relationship between employer and employee can best be promoted by deliberate effort and organization. This thought also lies at the basis of "industrial democracy," the new conception of industry as a social institution. Unfortunately, Mr. Lauck observes, the consideration of constructive proposals for a new era of peace and democracy was too long delayed. The armistice was followed by a period of rising prices, industrial stagnation and unemployment, these causes leading to widespread industrial unrest.

In the meantime many individual efforts were being made within industry itself, some rising from commendable and some from unworthy motives, to further the movement towards industrial justice and democracy." A

large section of Professor Lauck's book is devoted to descriptions of these various "plans." Five plans, he says, stand out above all others as indicating a sincerity of purpose and as offering a basis for future constructive action. Four of these represent an evolutionary growth during the past fifteen years. With only one exception they were inaugurated in pre-war years, when the "American Plan" and other anti-union plans were unknown, and their creators were men of real vision and forward-looking action. These plans are those of Wm. S. Filene Sons of Boston, the Dutchess Bleacheries of Wappingers Falls, New York, the Dennison Manufacturing Company, of Massachusetts, the A. Nash Company, of Cincinnati, and the Mitten, or Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company plan. Two other plans also indicate capacity for real democratic growth. One is the so-called "B. & O. Plan" which was first adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio shop men and which is now in effect also in the shops of the Canadian National Railways, and the other plan mentioned is that of the Southern Railway. These plans, in Mr. Lauck's opinion, are based on sound principles of collective bargaining—or union-management co-operation—and of mutual participation in co-operative activities, but they are of such recent origin that they are still in the experimental stage and Professor Lauck thinks that it remains to be seen whether they can be expanded to include the other important fundamentals of industrial democracy.

Mr. Lauck draws five general conclusions from his inquiries into the various types of employees' representation:—

1. A definite independent organization of employees is an essential preliminary to co-operation and industrial democracy. The standard labour organization fully meets this need, and all systems of co-operation or industrial democracy should be based on, or co-ordinated with, labour organizations.

2. The best method of extending participation in revenue gains to employees and management consists in the allowance of a certain proportion of gross revenues, or, in other words, it is best to start with the established ratio of labour and management costs to total gross receipts and guarantee this ratio. This will enable both labour and management to participate in lower costs of operation and in the increased volume of business resulting from their own efforts or from the growth in population and the demand for commodities and services.

3. The only practical hope of a complete realization of industrial democracy or the

ownership and control of industrial undertakings by employees, lies in the *collective* purchase of common stock. Individual stock purchase plans have been a failure. The individual employee does not retain his stock, and the common stock of industrial corporations purchased by employees does not remain in the hands of employees actually at work.

4. The emancipation of industry from dependence on banking groups for capital and

credit would enable surplus earnings to be re-invested in industry, and prevent such earnings from becoming the basis for new securities which would absorb future earnings.

5. Industrial workers constitute a large part of the total number of consumers of industrial products, and their interests as consumers, as well as the great body of other classes of consumers of industrial commodities, must be considered in plans for the achievement of democracy in industry.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF CANADA FOR 1925-26

THE report of the Department of Health of the Dominion for the last fiscal year divides the activities of the Department under the following heads:—Quarantine service (including leper stations); immigration medical service; marine hospitals service; venereal disease control; narcotic drugs; proprietary or patent medicines; child welfare division; food and drugs division; laboratory of hygiene; Public Works Health Act; hospitalization and sanitation; pollution of the inland waters of Canada.

Marine Hospitals Service.—This service is operated in conformity with the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (sick and distressed mariners). During the year the Department operated two marine hospitals, namely, at Sydney and Lunenburg in the Province of Nova Scotia. At the larger ports contracts were made with the local hospitals for the treatment of sick sailors at fixed per diem rates. At ports of lesser importance the department operated emergency hospitals, and at smaller outposts satisfactory arrangements were made for their care and treatment through the agency of the collectors of customs.

The total number of sick and distressed mariners treated during the fiscal year 1925-26 was 3,782, as compared with 3,649 for the year 1924-25. This, however, does not represent the actual number of sick mariners attended to during the year. The total number of days of hospital treatment during the period under review was 36,292, as compared with 36,185 in the previous year.

Division of Child Welfare.—The Department maintains contact with public and private agencies throughout Canada for promoting child welfare, and keeps up correspondence with public health authorities in other countries. As the result of a maternal mortality inquiry during the year, it became increasingly evident that help should be

provided in some way for the over-burdened mother in the home, and efforts to this end were carried on with some success. An outline for the organization of a home nursing service prepared by the Department by request, was favourably received. Other activities of this section were in connection with young persons in penitentiaries and immigrant child welfare.

Public Works Health Act.—This Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 135), enables the federal government to make regulations for the preservation of health and mitigation of disease amongst persons employed in the construction of public works. Such works include, in addition to every public work of Canada, every railway, canal, bridge, telegraph and other work within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. The regulations are (a) as to the extent and character of the accommodation to be afforded by the houses, tents or other quarters occupied by the employees on the work; (b) for the inspection of such houses, tents, or other quarters, and the cleansing, purifying and disinfecting thereof where necessary; (c) as to the number of qualified medical men to be employed on the works; (d) for the provisions of hospitals on the works and as to the number, location and character of such hospitals; (e) for the isolation and care of persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, etc.

The chief work carried on by the Dominion Government during the year was at the Welland Canal. The Canal is divided into a number of sections, viz., 1 to 8. Work was practically completed on sections 1 and 2 at the time of inspection, only about forty men being employed at Porters' camp, which is conducted by the contracting firm of Porter Brothers. This camp was found to be in good condition, the only defects found being due to lack of proper fly screens in dining room and latrines. At lock No. 3, at a point close to the intersection of the present and

new canal, two old buildings which were occupied by about forty men were condemned as totally unfit for habitation. Both houses were in a complete state of disrepair and overrun with rats. Unfortunately it was found that the Public Works Health Act did not give authority for closing these houses and it became necessary at a subsequent date to draw up a number of amendments to the Act to permit of the closure of such houses.

The Health Board which was created during the summer of 1924 has proved to be of benefit. A sanitary squad was organized under the direction of this Board which maintained the sanitary arrangements of the various camps in good order. The contractors grumbled a little at being obliged to carry out the orders of this squad and pay the small amounts occasioned by their services. Surveillance of

the drinking water and inoculation of the employees at Port Colborne was satisfactorily carried out during the summer.

A report was received from the Director of the Medical Services of the Rouyn Railway, under construction, indicating that the sanitary arrangements and medical services were being maintained, with a few exceptions, in a satisfactory manner. An inspection of this work, is to be undertaken at the earliest opportunity.

Industrial mining and consulting engineers in various parts of the country have consulted the division upon problems incidental to the sanitation advisable for industrial mining districts, which, it would appear from such inquiries, is now demanding very serious consideration from those interested in such undertakings.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Campaign for Safer Elevators

THE Province of Quebec Safety League, at a meeting held at Montreal early in January, considered two recent deaths from elevator accidents in the city. League officers decided on an immediate campaign for the strict enforcement of the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act of the Province of Quebec, which, they found, is adequate in every way to protect life. Special mention was made of the following regulations respecting Industrial Establishments, and on these the campaign for enforcement will be based.

HOISTS

No. 23. At each story to which the hoist shall pass, there shall be provided substantial trap-doors disposed so that they shall open and shut automatically every time that the car shall pass up and down.

No. 24. Elevators and hoists shall be provided with safety catches, destined to hold the car in the event of the breaking of the cable.

No. 25. Employers will see that the different parts of their hoists or elevators receive a periodical inspection by the engineer of the establishment.

No. 26. In cities where a municipal inspection service exists, the employer, when requested by the inspector of industrial establishments, shall furnish a certificate of inspection of his hoist or elevator.

No. 27. The working of any hoist or elevator may be stopped by the inspector, if the necessary conditions of safety required are not observed.

Benefits for Montreal Harbour Commission Employees

The LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1926, page 461, noted that the Montreal Harbour Commission had opened a hospital for the benefit of their employees and of seamen visiting the port. The president of the Commission, in a review of its activities during 1926 stated that the commissioners carried out during the year two projects devised for the advantage of their staff and employees. The first was the opening of an emergency hospital and rest units attached thereto, with full medical and hospital service and equipment. This important service was utilized constantly during the year, a total of 2,795 treatments having been afforded the employees since February. The commissioners considered this service far from complete, and promised that it would be enlarged as the occasion required. In regard to the second project the commissioners were gratified by the response made by the staff and employees to the scheme of group insurance which they brought into operation early in the year. About 1,000 men availed themselves of the opportunity for protection offered them, which number, the commissioners were informed, was a larger percentage of the total number of those eligible for insurance in this manner than it is customary to secure in other groups.

Value of "First Aid"

Mr. J. G. Sutherland, superintendent of the Calgary division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in presenting certificates in First Aid to nine of the company's employees at Calgary recently, said that the men who made such studies were rendering a real service to the travelling public as well as to the railway. In illustration, he described an accident which happened at the Alyth shops a month ago. Edwin Kitson, in endeavouring to coal a locomotive, became buried under tons of coal which fell on him with terrific force. First aid rendered by D. Beath of the round house restored breathing when the man was practically given up as dead. He had applied what he had learned in the first aid course. Kitson after several weeks in the General hospital, Calgary, is able to be about again.

Rock Dusting in Mine Pits in Alberta

According to press reports, rock-dusting is to be introduced into bituminous coal mines in Alberta, and regulations governing its use are now being prepared by the provincial government mines branch. The new method will be applicable to the mines in the Nordegg, Canmore and Crow's Nest fields, but will not be adopted in any of the lignite fields, since the coal dust in the latter is not of the explosive kind. Spreading rock dust in entries and roadways is the modern way of preventing explosions in bituminous coal mines and is extensively followed in Great Britain and the United States. Limestone will be used for grinding up a fine dust for the purpose, and the mines will be required to install equipment accordingly.

A note on the progress of the movement to eliminate coal dust explosions in mines by the use of rock dust was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1925.

Personal Factor in Accident Causation

The Industrial Fatigue Research Council of Great Britain recently published the results of a psychological study of individual differences in accident rates. It is an acknowledged fact, they state, that the physical safeguarding of machinery and plant, however perfect, cannot reduce industrial accidents below a certain limit, and of the remainder, whilst many no doubt are due to pure chance and accordingly unavoidable in the strict sense, others again must be attributed in a greater or less degree to the personal characteristics of the victim himself.

The report finds that it is practicable to determine in a rough way the probability of any individual sustaining an undue number of accidents, and as more research work is done and the methods become more refined, this probability should tend to approximate more and more to certainty. It must, however, be borne in mind that at present the reliability of the tests has not been established, and until this is done they cannot safely be used for prognosticating the accident proneness of individuals. A relationship has been shown to exist in the subjects examined between accidents on the one hand, and poor "aesthetic co-ordination" and nervous instability on the other. There is a slight indication that accident-prone persons are industrially inefficient and more liable to report sick, and so re-act unfavourably to their total environment, but this awaits confirmation. The final weighted results show a difference of 43 per cent in accident rate between those above and those below the averages in the tests.

Need for First Aid

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board awarded in January over half a million dollars in benefits for industrial accidents. The total was \$538,374.81, of which \$461,933.52 was for compensation and \$76,441.29 for medical aid and hospital services. The figures are over \$113,000 higher than in the same month in 1926. During the month there were 5,293 accidents reported to the Board, which included 29 fatal cases. This is somewhat lower than December, 1926, when there were 5,411 accidents reported, including 34 fatalities.

Speaking of these figures, Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, called attention to the fact that death cases and serious disabilities had recently shown an upward trend. He referred particularly to a case where a worker, while applying belt dressing was drawn into the pulley and killed, owing to the sweater he was wearing being caught on the line shaft. Another accident resulted in death by burning owing to handling of gasoline in an unsafe manner. Two other recent fatalities in industry were attributed to blood poisoning following very slight cuts. Mr. Morley called attention to the need for competent first aid for all cuts and scratches, no matter how slight.

Safety Record of International Harvester Plant at Chatham, Ontario

The International Harvester Works of Chatham, Ontario, recently established a world record among factories employing 100

or more hands, by going 908 days without a single loss-time accident. The record concluded last June when one of the employees met with a minor accident, which, however, necessitated the loss of time from the factory. One other accident of a slight nature also involving loss of time on the part of the

employee occurred during 1926—only two minor accidents for the whole year. The record was accomplished by the influence of the Works Council among their fellow-employees in creating a safety spirit which is still being maintained to a very high degree throughout the factory.

Conditions in Soviet Russia

The Seventh Congress of Trade Unions in Russia, which was recently held at Moscow, was an event of great importance in the economic and social life of Soviet Russia. The following questions were discussed: (1) the present situation of trade unionism in Soviet Russia; (2) conditions of labour; (3) the industrial situation; (4) workers' co-operation; (5) policy in respect of wages and collective agreements; and (6) education and trade union propaganda.

The International Labour Office, in its weekly publication *Industrial and Labour Information*, is summarizing in a series of articles the discussions at this conference.

Mr. Schmidt, Commissary of Labour, dealt at length with various labour questions and explained the policy pursued by the Commissariat of Labour. His address was concerned mainly with the protection of the workers and with unemployment. The following is a résumé of the statements made and views put forward by him, together with facts quoted by various delegates who took part in the discussion.

Unemployment.—Unemployment had tended to increase of late years, but the events of last year had given rise to considerable anxiety. During the year, industry had absorbed 400,000 fresh workers, not counting seasonal and temporary work which had given employment to a considerably larger number of workers than hitherto; yet the number of registered unemployment was about 100,000 more than a year ago. At the end of 1926 the labour exchanges registered 1,023,000 unemployed. To this statement of Mr. Schmidt should be added the fact that the number of unemployed trade unionists registered with their trade unions is more than one million, and that unemployed trade unionists constitute about one-half of the total number of the unemployed. The total should therefore be put at more than 2,000,000. Further, in view of the fact that registration with the labour exchanges is optional, many unemployed persons among seasonal workers, or workers who come from the country, fail to register with them. Moreover, a large number of seasonal workers are without work for about half the year. The great mass of

the unemployed is composed of labourers, of peasants who come into the towns to earn their living, of seasonal workers who prefer to remain in the urban centres rather than to return to their villages and of intellectual workers and persons dispossessed by the revolution, who are now in search of employment. As regards unemployment among young persons, there are, according to the representative of the Young Communists, more than a million young persons under 18 years of age who are entirely without work. Representatives of the various trade unions at the Conference pointed out that the unemployment among skilled workers was more serious than had been stated by Mr. Schmidt, particularly in the case of the metal workers, workers in the printing trades and textile workers. Moreover, almost all the speakers accused the Commissariat of Labour and its accessories, the labour exchanges, of failure to exert sufficient energy in the campaign against unemployment.

As preventive measures, the Commissary of Labour recommends reduced hours of work, and the employment on other work of workers whose posts are suppressed for reasons of economy, i.e., on secondary work in the same undertaking, so long as the crisis persists. The Commissariat of Labour will also conduct an energetic campaign against unemployed persons who refuse to accept work which is offered to them, even if this work is not their usual occupation, and also against unmarried unemployed who are unwilling to change their place of residence when work is offered to them in another district. Such persons will be deprived of unemployment allowances and in the event of a second offence will be struck off the registers of labour exchanges.

Safety of the Workers.—The marked increase in the growth of accidents is attributed to the following causes: (1) Defective machinery and inadequate safety regulations in undertakings; (2) the systematic opposition offered by the directing organizations of state industry to measures proposed for industrial safety; (3) the lack of energy and perseverance on the part of organizations of the Commissariat of Labour; and (4) the inefficiency of factory inspection.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

National Conference on Technical Education

The second national conference on technical education met in Ottawa, from February 9 to 11 inclusive, at the call of the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour. Delegates representing the educational departments in every province were in attendance.

The conference dealt with the problems of vocational education with particular reference to the distribution and administration of federal grants under the Technical Education Act. Among the topics discussed were the following:—

1. The purpose and aims of vocational courses in secondary schools.

2. The relation between vocational schools and industry.

3. The scope and limitations of vocational work on which federal grants are paid, and other problems relating directly to the administration of federal grants.

This conference was the second of its kind called by the Federal Department of Labour, the first being held in October, 1920, following the enactment of the Technical Education Act, under which the federal government votes annually the sum of one million dollars for the purpose of promoting vocational education in the various provinces. This money is allotted to the provinces in proportion to population and paid in the form of grants equalling the sum expended by each provincial government on vocational education of less than college grade.

The following is a list of the delegates in attendance at the conference:—

Prince Edward Island.—Hon. James D. Stewart, Premier of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown. Mr. W. Boulter, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown. Mr. H. H. Shaw, Superintendent of Education, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia.—Dr. H. E. Munroe, Superintendent of Education, Halifax. Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education, Halifax. Dr. M. Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture, Truro.

New Brunswick.—Dr. W. S. Carter, Superintendent of Education, Fredericton. Mr. W. K. Tibert, Director of Vocational Education, Fredericton.

Quebec.—Dr. A. Frigon, General Director of Technical Education, Montreal.

Ontario.—Mr. D. A. Campbell, Director of Technical Education, Toronto. Mr. F. S. Rutherford, Assistant Director of Technical Education, Toronto. Miss Alice Hamill, Organizer of Home Economics Education, Toronto.

Manitoba.—Dr. Robert Fletcher, Deputy Minister of Education, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan.—Mr. D. P. McColl, Superintendent of Education, Regina.

Alberta.—Mr. W. G. Carpenter, Director of Technical Education, Calgary.

British Columbia.—Mr. John Kyle, Organizer of Technical Education, Victoria.

A full report on the proceedings of this convention will be published shortly by the Department.

Technical Schools and Engineering Education.

The following extracts from the preliminary report of the Board of Investigation and Co-ordination published by the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in November last, indicate the relationship which should exist between industrial education provided by vocational schools and technical institutes, and that provided by engineering colleges and universities.

Types of Engineering Activity.—The recruitment and training of men for all grades of engineering activity, vocational as well as professional, call for an educational program of wider and more varied range than can be provided efficiently in a single type of institution. In facing the question of what part of the entire field should be the special concern of the engineering college and what other types of institutions and courses are needed,

the Board has envisaged the following types and grades of activities as falling within the engineering field, broadly conceived:

1. Engineering activities of an expert character; concerned with planning, designing, research, establishing methods, the examination of projects, and the like; commonly involving an individual or semi-individual "professional" status; and conveniently designated as "professional practice." Examples:—

- (a) Private and consulting practice;
- (b) Federal, state and municipal professional service; e.g., Engineer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Engineer of the State Board of Health, etc.;
- (c) Teaching and research in educational and research institutions;
- (d) Industrial service in a staff capacity concerned with methods, as distinct from

a line capacity concerned with execution; e.g., designing engineer, research engineer, rate engineer, etc.

2. Major administrative activities involving the application of engineering methods and requiring a background of technical knowledge, as well as executive ability of a more general order. Examples:—

- (a) Major executive of an engineering industry; e.g., president, vice-president, chief engineer, general manager, etc.;
 - (b) Functional executive in a line capacity relating to production, purchasing, plant, personnel, sales, accounts, finance, and the like; e.g., manager, superintendent, etc.;
 - (c) Public administrative service; e.g., city manager, highway commissioner, etc.;
 - (d) Private business proprietorship; e.g., jobber, contractor, manufacturer, etc.
3. Technical service in an auxiliary capacity; e.g., instrument man, draftsman, specification editor, laboratory assistant, etc.
4. Administrative service in a secondary line capacity, e.g., minor executive, foreman, etc.
5. Commercial service in a secondary capacity, e.g., purchasing agent, sales representative, etc.

Types of Educational Service.—Limiting our consideration to graduates of secondary schools who desire preparation for activities in the engineering field, as outlined above, the Board recognizes that the following types and grades of educational service should be provided;

1. For secondary school graduates intending to devote for a period their principal efforts to further education;

- (a) A complete college program directed principally to a thorough grounding in the underlying sciences, the principles and methods of engineering, and the related language processes, and to the foundations of humanistic culture;
- (b) An extended college program in arts and sciences so co-ordinated with the requirements of engineering colleges that the student may transfer to the latter on advantageous terms;
- (c) A junior college program preparatory to the upper years of the engineering college;
- (d) A junior college program of technical character, suitable as a terminal program;
- (e) A thorough and intensive program of technical training, briefer, less theoretical and more specialized than the curriculum of an engineering college.

2. For secondary school graduates who are permanently employed;

- (a) Part time day continuation schools under the auspices of the public, the industries, or welfare organizations;
- (b) Evening technical schools devoted to intensive and specialized instruction;
- (c) A program of extension education by correspondence, principally of advanced vocational grade.

The auxiliary technical services and the minor supervisory and commercial activities associated with engineering are not recruited most effectively from the by-products of a program of professional training, nor are they adequately filled by using them as training assignments for men to be advanced rapidly to the higher types of engineering responsibility. These activities should be included in the objectives of a distinct, non-collegiate type of technical education, briefer, more intensive and more specialized than the programs of the engineering colleges.

Secondary school graduates who purpose definitely to enter the technical, supervisory and commercial activities auxiliary to engineering, and who desire a specialized technical training rather than an extended fundamental grounding, are best served, in general, by a course in a technical institute or corporation school of non-collegiate type, or in a junior college organized on similar lines.

It is desirable that students of the type referred to above should be directed to non-collegiate technical schools wherever these are available, rather than to engineering colleges. In regions where technical institutes do not exist and where the junior colleges are not equipped to meet the need, it may be the duty of the engineering colleges to provide an intermediate technical training, either by special short curricula or by a suitably arranged introductory stage of the regular curriculum.

The present agencies and programs of engineering education fail to supply an adequate recruitment for the line or operating direction of industry, as distinct from its expert staff activities. Training for line duties requires an extended practical training gained through actual performance in industry, as well as sound educational grounding and comparatively few men are disposed to seek such a training after graduation. The co-operative type of program has given indications of unique merit as a means of meeting this need.

Present facilities for the non-collegiate type of technical education are wholly inadequate for the proper recruitment of the auxiliary technical, supervisory and commercial activities associated with engineering.

A curriculum organized on the co-operative plan, so as to combine high grade educational facilities with industrial experience which is systematically administered and subordinated to educational aims, is an acceptable alternative to the usual college program and affords in addition an adjustment of the student to the requirements of industry such as ordinarily follows after graduation. The adoption of the co-operative plan as a means of covering deficiencies of educational organization and facilities is deprecated.

The influence at the command of the engineering colleges and the professional societies of engineers should be employed to direct new entrants to the realm of technological education into the now inadequately filled fields of the technical institutes and the vocational schools. To this end the engineering colleges should lend their assistance and counsel in shaping suitable programs for other types of technical schools and in giving their work a recognized educational status.

Suggestions and Recommendations

A selective plan of admission, designed to check the entrance of improperly qualified students at the outset, is highly desirable.

Encouragement and assistance should be given to the establishment and development of institutions offering briefer and more intensive programs of technical education which are better suited to many students who now enter engineering colleges and are eliminated as non-graduates.

Educational Guidance before Admission.—Literature designed to acquaint high school students with engineering and with engineering education should be prepared by representatives of this Society in co-operation with representatives of the secondary schools. It should follow the lines laid down by the Report of the Committee on Engineering Students and Graduates. It should be made available for distribution by the colleges.

Sections and branches of the Society may well include conferences with groups of secondary school teachers and with parent-teacher associations in their activities.

Addresses by engineering teachers before high school student bodies, with provision for personal interviews with students who seek them, should be arranged on the initiative of individual colleges.

Joint Agency of Co-operation.—A joint agency should be created on the initiative of this Society for co-operation with organizations of secondary schools and secondary school teachers. Its activities should include steps toward educational guidance as outlined above, efforts to strengthen the status in the secondary curriculum of subjects which are an essential preparation for engineering study in the secondary curriculum, joint formulation of proper entrance requirements and tests, and the development of means for the more discriminating selection of entering students.

The Foreman's Place in Safety

J. F. Currie, safety engineer, writing in the *California Safety News*, says: "The foreman, without doubt, is the prime or principal factor in accident prevention. With his whole-hearted support and assistance, we may accomplish success, but without this support and assistance, safety, as far as that individual department or plant is concerned, is doomed to a dismal failure. The foreman is the keyman to safety. In other words, he is the middleman between the employer and the employee, and on his attitude toward the safety of the employees the whole structure of safety must stand or fall. The attitude of the foreman in regard to safety is reflected in the attitude of the employees toward the same objective. If his attitude is one of sympathy toward the safety movement, this attitude will show results in the reduction of accidents in his department."

"In one of the largest industrial plants in the world, the accidents are charged up to the costs of operating the individual department, the idea being that accident prevention is the duty of each foreman and that by the number and severity of accidents in his department, his personal value and efficiency may be accurately determined by the management."

A world record in safe mine operation has been made by the Muncie mine of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, in the Oklahoma section of the Joplin-Miami zinc and lead district. On December 15, 1926, this mine had operated since July 23, 1925, without a single lost-time accident. This period covered a total of 37,785 man-shifts. The average number of men employed at the mine was 80.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Canada and International Affairs

IN an article published in the January issue of the Bulletin of the League of Nations Society in Canada, Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva, says:

The Canadian Government, with commendable insight, has from the beginning realized the importance of Geneva, and two years ago accredited a permanent representative to the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization, under the title of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer. Our obligations under the Treaty of Peace practically imply that we shall take part in the activities of the League and the Labour Organization, which involves sending delegates to the Assembly, the Labour Conference, and other conferences called from time to time, and to the quarterly meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Canada's distance from Geneva has made it both difficult and costly always to secure adequate representation at these meetings. It was therefore to avoid these handicaps and to give continuity to our representation that a permanent Advisory Officer was duly accredited to the League of Nations. Since my appointment almost two years ago, I have continuously represented the Minister of Labour at the meetings of the Governing Body, have been a member of the Canadian delegation to the Sixth and Seventh Sessions and the Special Session of the Assembly, the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference, and the Second Passports Conference, and have represented the Canadian Government at the Second Opium Conference, the Arms Control Conference, and the Third International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Naturally I have reported on all these conferences and have tried to keep the Government informed of the developments in the various activities of the League and Labour Organizations.

The office provides clerical assistance for the Canadian delegations to the various conferences held in Geneva. Previously secretaries were brought from Canada for these meetings at considerable expense. The office also seeks as far as possible to keep Canada in the fore in Geneva by trying to secure more adequate representation on the staff of the Secretariat and on the numerous committees of the League and the Labour Organization. It is also necessary to see that references to Canada in articles appearing in the publications of the League and the Labour Office are accurate and at the same time do justice to

Canada's importance. The office is a headquarters for Canadians coming to Geneva. Information is given concerning the various activities of the League and Labour Office, and, whenever this is desired, arrangements are made for visits to the Secretariat of the League and the Labour Office. One of the three rooms of our "palatial offices," reference to which was made in the press, has been set aside as a reading room for the use of our visitors.

Canada, from the beginning, has had an excellent record in Geneva. She has been fortunate in the men she has sent over to represent her. Possibly because of their experience of our rather complex federal-imperial constitutional system, our delegates have shown a peculiar aptitude in dealing with the constitutional problems of the League and Labour Organization. The Canadian delegation threw a bomb into the First Assembly, in the shape of a proposal "that Article 10 of the Covenant be and is hereby struck out." During the First and the next three Assemblies, this question was one of the most important presented for consideration. Committee after committee tried to shelve it, but the skill and tenacity of four Canadian delegations finally succeeded in securing an interpretative declaration defining the obligations of the members under this Article, which left no doubt as to its meaning and accomplished what Canada had long desired.

At the First International Labour Conference, Mr. Rowell, as Chairman of the Committee on admission of new members, found himself in a minority of one on this Committee, but notwithstanding he defended his report with such skill and clarity at the plenary meeting of the Conference that it was adopted by a large majority.

The Fourth International Labour Conference was called upon to deal almost entirely with constitutional questions, the most important being that of changing the basis of selection of the permanent members of the Governing Body. Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles had laid down that the permanent members were to be chosen on account of their industrial importance. As a Committee of the League appointed to determine the states of chief industrial importance had reported that three members of the British Commonwealth (Great Britain, Canada and India) would be entitled to permanent seats on the Governing Body, certain European countries were determined to avoid this by limiting the permanent seats to those states which already had permanent seats on the Council of

the League. After a Committee of the Labour Conference had declared by 20 votes to 4 in favour of the change, the Canadian delegation determined to defend its case before the Conference. This Mr. Lapointe did, in a speech not soon to be forgotten by those who heard it, with the result that the proposal of the Committee was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

From the beginning of her connection with the League, Canada has shown keen interest in the social and humanitarian questions considered in the Fifth Committee of the Assembly; and a Canadian has twice held the position of Chairman of this Committee, and once that of Rapporteur. The Canadian delegations have never lost an opportunity to commend arbitration and disarmament to the Assembly, and to point out that their practical results have been a hundred years' peace between Canada and the United States. There have been different views as regards Canada's attitude to the Treaty of Mutual Assistance and the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, but experience, I believe, is showing that the Canadian attitude toward these draft-security pacts of the League has been justified. It has been evident to many that there could be no lasting peace in Europe until Europe was prepared to agree voluntarily to settle her differences, as we had become accustomed to settle ours, by the more civilized method of conciliation and arbitration. If Canada and Great Britain had not refused to be a party to the Protocol, it is doubtful whether the Locarno Treaties would have been negotiated and signed. Instead we might have had the highly unsatisfactory situation of certain nations of Europe still at enmity, and the rest of the world guaranteeing that these nations would remain at peace.

Lead Paint Protection Act in Great Britain

The Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act of Great Britain, took effect on January 1, having received the Royal Assent on December 15. It is intended to give effect to the Draft Convention adopted at the third session of the International Labour Organization at Geneva concerning the use of white lead in painting (references to the bill were made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926, page 693; September, 1926, page 847). The Act empowers the Home Secretary to make regulations for preventing danger from the use of lead paint to persons employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings. It makes it illegal, on and after November 19, 1927, to employ any woman or young person in painting any part of a building with

lead paint. Certain exceptions to this provision, however, are permitted. All persons employing others in painting buildings, whether using lead paint or not, are required to keep a register on a form supplied by the Home Secretary. They must immediately report any case of lead poisoning among their employees. The powers of factory inspectors are extended to cover work in connection with the painting of buildings where there is risk of lead poisoning. Among the regulations issued under the new Act is one providing that no painted surface shall be rubbed down or scraped by a dry process, except where the employer, after taking all reasonable steps for the purpose, has satisfied himself that the surface is not painted in whole or in part with lead paint.

Ratification of Draft Conventions

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, announces in its issue of January 3 that there have been 215 ratifications of Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference to date registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations (including 4 conditional or with delayed application), which indicates a gain of 30 over the total registered at the beginning of last year. In addition to the number registered, ratification has been approved in 39 cases and recommended in 154 others.

The list of ratifications compiled by the International Labour Office does not show in the case of federal countries such as Canada information concerning legislation in the separate provinces, etc., approximating to or in conformity with the Conventions.

The Draft Conventions registered are as follows:—

Australia.—Employment for Seamen.

Austria.—Hours, Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), White Lead.

Belgium.—Hours, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, Rights of Association (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Bulgaria.—Hours, Unemployment, Childbirth, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, Minimum

Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Canada.—Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Chili.—Hours, Childbirth, Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry).

Czechoslovakia.—Hours, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry).

Denmark.—Unemployment, Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers).

Estonia.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Finland.—Unemployment, Minimum Age (Sea), Employment for Seamen, Rights of Association (Agriculture), Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

France.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Night Work (Young Persons), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry).

Germany.—Unemployment, Employment for Seamen, Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture).

Great Britain.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea), Workmen's Compensation (Accidents), Equality of Treatment (Accidents).

Greece.—Hours, Unemployment, Childbirth, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Mini-

um Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, White Lead.

India.—Hours, Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Night Work (Young Persons), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Irish Free State.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture).

Italy.—Hours, Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Night Work (Young Persons), Unemployment Indemnity, Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Japan.—Unemployment, Minimum Age (Industry), Minimum Age (Sea), Employment for Seamen, Minimum Age (Agriculture), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Latvia.—Hours, Childbirth, Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, Rights of Association (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Netherlands.—Night Work (Women), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture).

Norway.—Unemployment, Employment for Seamen.

Poland.—Unemployment, Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, Employment for Seamen, Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Roumania.—Hours, Unemployment, Childbirth, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons), Minimum Age (Sea), White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

South Africa.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Equality of Treatment (Accidents).

Spain.—Unemployment, Childbirth, Minimum Age (Sea), Unemployment Indemnity, White Lead, Weekly Rest (Industry), Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea).

Sweden.—Unemployment, Minimum Age (Sea), Employment for Seamen, Minimum Age (Agriculture), Rights of Association (Agriculture), Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture), White Lead, Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), Medical Examination (Young Persons at Sea), Workmen's Compensation (Accidents), Equality of Treatment (Accidents).

Switzerland.—Unemployment, Night Work (Women), Minimum Age (Industry), Night Work (Young Persons).

Japan and the Draft Convention Relating to Children's Employment

Formal ratification by Japan of a Convention of the International Labour Conference of 1919, fixing the minimum age of admission of children to industrial employment, was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on August 7th. This convention forbids the employment of children under fourteen years of age in industrial undertakings. At the time the convention was adopted in 1919, a special provision was inserted in the terms following, applicable to Japan:—

(a) Children over twelve years of age may be admitted into employment if they have finished the course in the elementary school;

(b) As regards children between the ages of twelve and fourteen already employed, transitional regulations may be made.

The provisions in the present Japanese law admitting children under the age of twelve years to certain light and easy employments shall be repealed.

The Government of Japan had previously ratified five other conventions of the International Labour Conference as follows: Convention respecting Unemployment, which provides for the establishment of a free public employment service; Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea, which forbids the employment of children under fourteen years on vessels engaged in maritime navigation; Convention for establishing Facilities for finding Employment for Seamen, which provides for the organization of public employment offices through which seamen may find employment without charge; Convention respecting the age of Admission of Children

to Employment in Agriculture, which forbids the employment of children under fourteen years in agricultural undertakings, save outside the hours fixed for school attendance; Convention concerning the compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons employed at Sea, which requires the production of a medical certificate attesting fitness for such work in the case of all young persons under eighteen years of age.

Legislation has also been adopted in Japan dealing with four other conventions of the International Labour Conference as follows: Convention concerning the Employment of Women before and after Childbirth; Convention concerning Employment of Women during the Night; Convention concerning the Night Work of Young Persons employed in Industry; and Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the Prohibition of the use of White Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches.

Certain amendments which were made to the Factory Act of Japan in 1923 have now been put into effect and mark a considerable advance in Japanese social legislation. As a result of the amendments introduced, the Factory Act will now cover 46,400 undertakings employing 1,636,000 men and 896,000 women workers. Among other things it reduces hours of work and deals with the prohibition of night work of women and young persons, maternity benefits, etc. The minimum age for the admission of children in industry is fixed on principle at 14 years instead of 12 years. It will be seen from the foregoing that Japan is making determined progress on the path of social reform. Under the guidance and inspiration of the decision of the International Labour Conference, she is progressively applying the principles laid down in the various conventions.

The Alberta Electrical Contractors' Association, at their annual meeting held at Calgary in January, recommended that provision be made whereby the provincial government would appoint a board of examiners for the examining, licensing and regulating of electrical workers throughout the province, such board to act in consultation with the executive of the association. They suggested further that rules and regulations be made for the examination of candidates for contractors' and journeymen's licenses, and to fix what fees should be paid to the government by such contractors or journeymen for the licenses and examinations.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1927, involved a rather larger number of workers than on January 1, 1926, but the percentage loss was practically the same, while both absolute and proportionate reductions were smaller than on the corresponding date in the first five years of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,851 firms whose staffs declined from 833,638 on December 1 to 781,559 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 52,079 persons, or 6.2 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the index number on January 1, 1927, stood at 94.8, as compared with 101.1 in the preceding month and with 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on the same date in 1926,

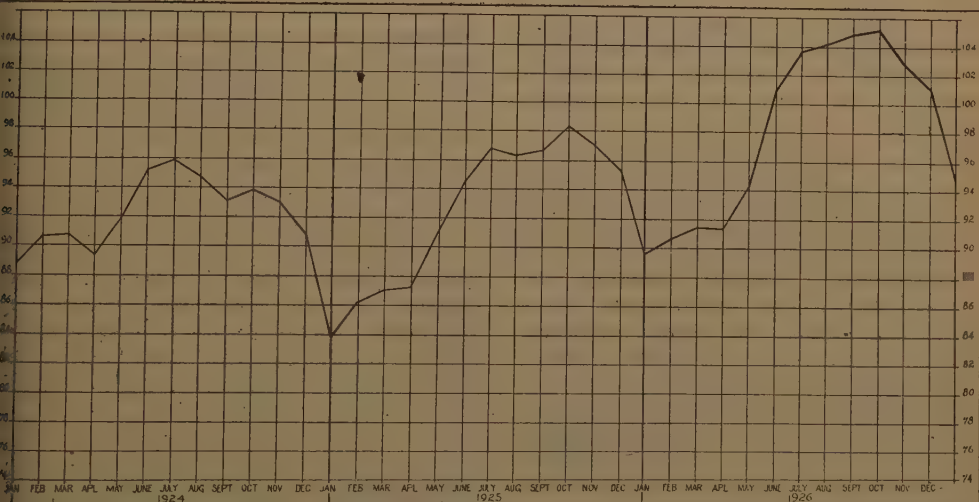
Employment by Economic Areas

All except the Maritime Provinces reported declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.—Manufacturing (chiefly of food and iron and steel products), construction and trade, were seasonally slacker but greater increases were noted in logging and transportation. The improvement in the latter, which was especially noteworthy, was due to the re-opening of the winter ports. Statistics were received from 509 employers with 67,331 workers, or 4,342 more than in the preceding month. Much smaller gains were indicated on January 1, 1926, and the index then was over six points lower.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January 1920, as 100.



1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation thus continues to be much more favourable than in the corresponding month of any other year of the record.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and logging reported pronounced seasonal curtailment, while employment in trade, though not at its holiday maximum, was nevertheless more active than on December 1; the index was, in fact, higher than in any other month of the record which was begun in 1920.

Quebec.—Considerable contractions were shown in Quebec, where 21,122 persons were released from the staffs of the 1,258 co-operating firms, who employed 217,669 workers. This reduction was larger than on the same date of last year, though smaller than at the beginning of 1925, but the situation was much more favourable than on January 1 of any other year of the record. Manufacturing, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, beverage and pulp and paper industries, showed marked curtail-

ment, as did construction and transportation. The only significant increases reported were in logging and retail trade.

Ontario.—The losses registered in Ontario were smaller than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record, and the index on January 1, 1927, was at its highest for that date in the years since 1920. Data were received from 2,698 employers with 323,633 persons on payroll, as compared with 344,603 on December 1. Manufacturing and construction showed the greatest reductions, but there were also decreases in transportation, mining and communication. Within the manufacturing group, there were important recessions in the iron and steel, lumber, food, textile and pulp and paper industries. Logging and trade, however, showed considerable improvement, although employment in the latter was not so active as just before Christmas.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was slacker, and there were also heavy declines in construction. Smaller losses were noted in mining, transportation, trade and communication, while the only general increases were in logging. A combined working force of 107,065 persons was reported by the 767 firms making returns who had 111,996 in the preceding month. These contractions were larger than those noted on January 1, 1926, when the index was several points lower.

British Columbia.—More extensive reductions than have been reported at the beginning of January of the last few years were indicated in British Columbia, where unfavourable weather conditions and holidays had an adverse effect upon industry, particularly upon logging and lumbering. Construction, mining and manufacturing also showed curtailment. Statements were received from 621 employers, whose staffs aggregated 65,861 on January 1 as against 75,259 in the preceding month. Employment was at a rather lower level than on the corresponding date last year, though higher than on January 1 in the years 1921 to 1925.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

There were contractions in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, those in Montreal, Windsor and Toronto being most pronounced.

Montreal.—The decrease in Montreal involved a rather smaller number of workers than that registered on January 1, 1926, when conditions were less favourable. Statements

were received from 676 firms with 104,589 employees, as compared with 113,743 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially the food, beverage, tobacco and iron and steel divisions, showed important declines; construction and transportation were also seasonally slacker.

Quebec.—Seasonal curtailment in shipping caused a loss in Quebec, where 85 employers reduced their staffs from 9,128 persons on December 1, to 8,776 at the beginning of January. Approximately the same sized decrease was noted on the corresponding date in the preceding year, but the index then was lower.

Toronto.—Employment in Toronto showed a seasonal drop that was considerably less than on January 1 of any of the four preceding years, in all of which the index was lower than on the date under review. There were general reductions in manufacturing, the largest being in food and iron and steel plants. Construction, communication and transportation were also slacker, while retail trade showed important gains over December 1. Statements were received from 773 firms with 96,769 employees, as compared with 100,599 in their last report.

Ottawa.—Lumber mills showed seasonal curtailment, as did construction. The working forces of the 127 reporting establishments aggregated 9,270 persons, or 623 fewer than at the beginning of December. Although this reduction was greater than that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, employment was in practically the same volume.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing, especially iron and steel plants, released employees, while there were also decreases in transportation, construction and trade. Data were tabulated from 201 firms in Hamilton with 28,399 employees, as against 29,495 in the preceding month. The shrinkage recorded on January 1, 1926, involved a rather larger number of workers, and the index then was lower by several points.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—The closing of several important automobile plants for inventory purposes caused the usual pronounced contractions in employment in the Border Cities at the beginning of January; 86 employers reported 6,400 workers, or 4,558 less than on December 1. The situation was practically the same as on the corresponding date last year.

Winnipeg.—Construction, manufacturing and trade registered the greatest declines in Winnipeg, where the 286 co-operating firms reported 27,804 persons on payroll, compared

(Continued on page 194)

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
1921							
Jan. 1.....	88.7	95.9	88.3	83.4	95.7	86.6	78.4
1922							
Jan. 1.....	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9	68.7
1923							
Jan. 1.....	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	78.1
1924							
Jan. 1.....	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
1925							
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	86.0	98.1	81.9
April 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
1926							
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1.....	102.8	80.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
1927							
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Jan. 1, 1927.....	100.0	8.6	27.9	41.4	13.7	8.4	55.1

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Dec. 1.....	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5		92.6	87.7
1924								
Jan. 1.....	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
1925								
Jan. 1.....	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1.....	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1.....	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
April 1.....	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1.....	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1.....	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1.....	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1.....	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1.....	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1.....	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1.....	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1.....	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
1926								
Jan. 1.....	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.....	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	103.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
relative weight of em- ployment by cities as at Jan. 1, 1927....	13.4	1.1	12.4	1.2	3.6	0.8	3.5	3.0

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with 29,334 in the preceding month. Although this reduction involved a larger number of workers than than noted on January 1, 1926, the index then was some 10 points lower than on the date under review.

Vancouver.—Employment in lumber mills, construction and transportation showed a fall-

ing off, and trade was also slacker. Returns were compiled from 226 employers with 23,297 workers or 2,155 less than on December 1. Rather less extensive losses were registered on the corresponding date last year, when the situation was not quite so favourable.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

Industries	Relative weight	Jan. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924	Jan. 1 1923
Manufacturing	55.1	87.5	93.8	83.2	75.5	80.1	78.1
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	89.2	98.5	88.7	87.2	79.5	81.5
Fur and products.....	0.1	82.3	88.3	82.6	80.3	98.8	100.0
Leather and products.....	2.2	80.7	83.2	73.3	71.0	74.9	82.2
Lumber and products.....	4.9	77.8	90.5	77.7	70.4	74.8	80.1
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.8	79.1	97.6	72.3	76.1	83.0	86.1
Furniture.....	1.0	80.1	89.8	74.4	63.0	65.9	70.8
Other lumber products.....	1.1	73.0	76.1	67.9	62.4	63.5	73.4
Musical instruments.....	0.4	75.6	80.7	68.8	59.1	61.5	76.2
Plant products—edible.....	3.2	90.6	196.4	90.5	86.6	85.0	82.5
Pulp and paper products.....	7.0	107.0	112.6	100.8	95.6	98.4	95.4
Pulp and paper.....	3.5	114.2	124.1	104.6	95.3	102.1	94.3
Paper products.....	0.8	90.5	96.8	87.8	83.3	84.3	85.0
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	104.0	104.2	100.5	98.8	98.9	97.6
Rubber products.....	1.6	89.3	90.4	93.2	70.7	57.8	59.1
Textile products.....	9.0	91.2	94.4	87.7	80.1	80.9	84.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.5	108.1	109.9	105.9	94.6	96.1	99.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.8	101.9	106.1	91.0	81.9	79.1	83.1
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.6	68.8	72.6	66.9	62.7	67.0	97.1
Other textile products.....	1.1	97.4	102.6	98.5	92.3	88.5	87.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.4	90.9	103.2	86.4	75.5	88.6	81.2
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	111.3	98.1	102.7	138.8	105.4	99.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.8	79.7	86.2	77.5	76.2	84.6	83.1
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	91.3	100.5	78.2	68.5	79.1	86.3
Electric current.....	1.5	123.0	127.8	122.5	128.6	117.9	113.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	134.1	137.2	115.8	120.0	106.9	86.5
Iron and steel products.....	15.0	76.0	81.1	70.0	60.0	72.6	64.7
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.5	59.1	63.4	58.0	38.4	57.6	67.2
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	76.0	77.5	69.5	62.6	71.5	62.5
Agricultural implements.....	1.2	87.3	88.9	70.3	40.4	53.2	56.1
Land vehicles.....	6.6	84.9	92.6	82.2	74.9	92.0	69.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.4	81.3	80.7	32.3	20.1	23.2	19.1
Heating appliances.....	0.6	81.2	90.9	78.1	67.2	76.1	66.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.7	88.8	94.4	76.5	59.1	77.8	76.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.7	84.5	83.9	73.2	72.2	67.6	73.5
Other iron and steel products.....	2.1	77.1	82.8	69.5	62.1	66.8	69.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	98.0	103.4	86.1	73.3	77.7	68.1
Mineral products.....	1.2	100.9	104.9	98.4	95.8	93.5	89.3
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	88.5	91.7	81.0	79.5	81.4	84.0
Logging.....	4.1	75.4	77.1	71.6	83.4	92.1	87.0
Mining	5.7	100.1	104.2	96.5	97.1	100.5	100.8
Coal.....	3.6	90.0	92.1	86.6	87.6	92.1	101.3
Metallic ores.....	1.4	150.6	155.0	140.3	145.7	137.2	108.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.7	89.8	103.5	91.2	75.5	89.6	87.5
Communication	3.1	115.9	119.0	111.3	108.9	104.2	97.4
Telegraphs.....	0.6	111.5	122.5	106.7	102.6	103.7	96.8
Telephones.....	2.5	117.0	118.1	112.5	110.6	104.3	97.6
Transportation	13.9	107.3	109.9	103.9	99.0	107.3	104.8
Street railways and cartage.....	2.4	110.1	112.8	109.6	108.2	118.3	111.0
Steam railways.....	10.0	101.0	102.0	98.6	93.8	102.4	98.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.5	170.9	190.9	149.6	135.1	135.4	173.0
Construction and maintenance	7.9	119.2	148.9	103.3	93.3	98.8	96.0
Building.....	3.4	138.5	166.9	109.1	91.3	99.5	81.8
Highway.....	0.7	615.2	1,279.2	708.0	701.4	754.6	1,401.5
Railway.....	3.8	93.4	106.4	83.8	78.3	84.1	90.5
Services	1.8	115.8	117.2	107.8	107.1	106.6	92.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	0.9	114.7	115.1	108.0	109.9	112.7	92.6
Professional.....	0.2	111.1	121.0	111.9	114.8	111.0	95.3
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	118.8	118.9	106.3	100.7	97.3	92.3
Trade	8.4	110.8	109.8	102.1	96.3	90.4	98.2
Retail.....	5.8	117.4	114.3	104.6	97.0	101.7	100.4
Wholesale.....	2.6	98.6	101.7	97.1	94.9	95.1	94.4
All Industries	100.0	94.8	101.1	89.6	83.9	88.7	86.3

¹NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Manufacturing Industries

The losses registered in manufactures were somewhat larger than on January 1, 1926, but were smaller than on the same date in previous years of the record, while the index number on the date under review was higher than at the beginning of any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in iron and steel, lumber, food, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and beverage factories, but all divisions recorded curtailment. As in former years, these declines were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays and inventories, and considerable recovery may be looked for in the next report. Statistics were compiled from 1,747 manufacturers employing 430,730 operatives, compared with 461,412 on December 1.

Animal Products, Edible.—Continued reductions on a large scale were reported in this division; all branches reported curtailment, those in meat and fish preparing and preserving plants being most extensive. Statements were received from 151 manufacturers with 13,735 employees, as compared with 5,218 at the beginning of December. Although this loss was rather larger than that recorded on January 1, 1926, the index number then was slightly lower. All provinces reported reduced employment, but the heaviest contractions were in Ontario.

Leather Products.—Following six months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a decline in employment in leather-using factories at the beginning of January, boot and shoe and love plants having the greatest falling-off. The shrinkage was rather smaller than on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was over seven points lower. The combined working force of 17,479 persons as reported by the 190 firms making returns, compared with 17,991 in the preceding month. The tendency was generally downward, but the greatest losses took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber Products.—Seasonal curtailment on a larger scale than on January 1, 1926, was noted in lumber mills, 696 of which reduced their payrolls from 44,315 on December 1 to 3,327 at the beginning of January. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the corresponding date last year; saw-mills registered the most pronounced shrinkage, but there were also decreases in furniture, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked losses in Ontario and British Columbia, but employment declined in all provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-nine manufacturers of musical instruments released 234

persons from their payrolls, bringing them to 3,322 at the beginning of January. Firms in Ontario reported the bulk of this recession, which exceeded that noted on January 1 of a year ago when the index was several points lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—There were contractions in employment in all branches of the vegetable food group, the largest being in confectionery, biscuit and canning factories. The working forces of the 307 co-operating employers totalled 25,082 persons, as compared with 29,294 in their last report. The decreases in Ontario were especially pronounced, but the movement was generally unfavourable. The reductions noted at the beginning of January last year were smaller; the index number then, however, was practically the same as on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—In spite of decided shrinkage at the beginning of January, employment in pulp and paper products was more active than in any month of the years 1920-1925. Statistics were received from 454 firms, whose staffs aggregated 54,658 persons, or 2,688 less than in their last report. The largest losses were in Quebec, although the trend was downward in all provinces. Nearly all the reductions took place in pulp and paper mills, but there were also much smaller declines in plants producing paper goods.

Rubber Products.—There was a comparatively slight decrease on January 1 in the number of persons employed by 32 rubber factories, which had 12,746 operatives as against 12,903 at the beginning of December. The most marked shrinkage was in Quebec, while improvement was shown in Ontario. Much greater contractions were reported on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was considerably lower.

Textile Products.—The 512 firms furnishing data released practically the same number of persons from their working forces as at the beginning of January, 1926, but the index number then was a few points lower than on the date under review. Their payrolls included 70,289 persons on January 1, against 72,773 in the last report. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially pronounced in garment and personal furnishing, knitting and woollen factories.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malted Liquors.—Shutdowns for inventories and holidays caused large reductions in employment at the beginning of January, although the shrinkage was not as extensive as on January 1 last year, when employment was in smaller

volume. Statements were tabulated from 104 manufacturers in this group employing 10,801 workers, or 1,494 less than on December 1. Practically all the loss took place in Quebec.

Chemical Products.—Employment in chemical and allied product factories, chiefly in Ontario, showed a falling off on January 1, when 499 workers were released from the payrolls of the 112 reporting manufacturers, who had 6,155 employees. Somewhat smaller losses were noted on the corresponding date a year ago; the index number then was slightly lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further contractions were made in employment in building material works, 113 of which reported 9,046 workers, as compared with 10,017 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which was most marked in Quebec. Brick and stone yards recorded the largest shrinkage. Declines on a rather greater scale were noted on January 1, 1926, and the situation then was much less favourable.

Electric current.—There were continued decreases in the number of persons employed in electric current plants, according to statistics received from 90 producers employing 11,656 workers, or 480 less than on December 1. A considerable proportion of this contraction was in Quebec. The seasonal recession reported at the beginning of January a year ago involved a smaller number of workers, but the index was about the same as on January 1, 1924.

Electrical apparatus.—Reductions in personnel on approximately the same scale as on the corresponding date last year were reported in electrical apparatus factories, but employment at the time of writing was in much greater volume. Firms in Ontario showed most of the decline. Statements were received from 38 establishments having 10,577 employees, compared with 10,896 in their last report.

Iron and Steel products.—The automobile and other land vehicle, rolling-mill, boiler, engine and tank, agriculture implement, general plant machinery, heating appliance, iron pipe, hardware, sheet metal and other branches of the iron and steel group reported curtailment, while the only significant increase was in steel shipyards. The payrolls of the 637 co-operating factories totalled 117,244 persons, as compared with 125,088 in the preceding month. This reduction (which was most marked in Ontario, though all provinces shared in it to some extent) was larger than that recorded on the corresponding date last year,

but the index number then stood five points lower.

Non-ferrous metal products.—The losses recorded in non-ferrous metal products, chiefly in the lead, tin, zinc, copper and precious metal divisions, involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on the corresponding date last year; the index number then was over ten points lower than on January 1, 1927. Returns were compiled from 104 employers with 14,725 workers, as compared with 15,580 at the beginning of December. Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec reported practically all this reduction.

Mineral Products.—Further and somewhat greater declines were noted in this group, but the shrinkage was less pronounced than on the corresponding date a year ago. A combined working force of 9,415 persons was employed by the 77 establishments whose returns were received, and who had 9,708 persons in their employ on December 1. Quebec reported the largest contractions. The situation was more favourable than on January 1, 1926.

Logging

Logging camps registered a smaller decrease than on January 1 last year, when employment was in less volume. A combined working force of 31,782 men was reported by the 232 co-operating firms, who had 32,820 in the preceding month. There were increases in all provinces except British Columbia, where unfavourable weather retarded operations.

Mining

Coal.—Following four months of pronounced recovery in coal mining, there was a reduction of 668 persons in the number employed by 88 operators, who had 28,062 workers. The losses were heavy in Alberta, while an increase was shown in Nova Scotia. Improvement in the situation had been noted on January 1, 1926, but the index number then was several points lower.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in metallic ores showed a further recession, 374 persons being released by the 46 reporting concerns, who had 11,201 persons in their employ. This shrinkage was largely confined to British Columbia, and exceeded that recorded on the corresponding date last year. The index number then was over ten points lower.

Non-Metallic Minerals Other Than Coal.—The trend of employment in this division continued to be downward, but the losses were

greater than on January 1 a year ago and the index number then was very slightly higher. Statements were received from 66 firms employing 5,526 workers, as compared with 6,344 in the preceding month. The greatest shrinkage was in Quebec and Ontario.

Communication

Further curtailment in personnel was reported on telephones and telegraphs, but the situation continued to compare favourably with that on the corresponding date of previous years of the record. The payrolls of the 187 companies furnishing data declined from 24,764 on December 1 to 24,106 at the beginning of January.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in local transportation showed a further seasonal decline in which fewer persons were employed than on January 1, 1926, when the index number was very slightly lower. A combined working force of 18,692 persons was reported by the 117 co-operating firms, who had 19,119 in the preceding month. All except the Prairie Provinces shared in the reductions.

Steam Railways.—Employment on steam railways showed a further, but rather smaller contraction; there was considerable improvement in the Maritime Provinces, but elsewhere employment declined, especially in the Prairie Provinces. The payrolls of the 101 companies and divisional superintendents making returns aggregated 78,169, as against 80,010 in their last report. The index number was rather higher than on January 1, 1926, although the shrinkage then involved a smaller number of workers.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—In spite of pronounced seasonal gains at the winter ports, employment in water transportation showed net decline, owing to losses, chiefly in Quebec, but also in Ontario and British Columbia. This falling off was substantially smaller than that reported on December 1 last year, when the index number stood at 149.6, as compared with 170.9 on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued curtailment of operations was shown in building construction generally; 335 contractors reduced their staffs from 32,706 at the beginning of December to

27,017 on January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec where building was unusually active last season. Rather less extensive decreases were indicated on January 1 last year, but the index number then was nearly 30 points lower.

Highway.—Statements were received from 111 firms employing 5,389 workers, as compared with 11,254 in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario reported the heaviest losses, but the movement was downward in all provinces. Large contractions were also noted at the beginning of January, 1926; employment then was in rather greater volume.

Railway.—A further, but smaller recession was reported in this division, in which 35 employers reported 29,375 persons on payroll, as compared with 33,490 in the preceding month. The situation was considerably better than on the corresponding date last year, when approximately the same percentage reduction was noted. Comparatively small increases were registered in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere employment showed a downward trend.

Services

Another but less extensive contraction was reported in the service group; 171 firms employed 14,218 persons, or 154 less than in the preceding month. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of earlier years of the record, when losses on about the same scale were noted.

Trade

Retail trade afforded considerably more employment than on December 1, although it was not as active as in Christmas week. Wholesale trade, however, was slacker. The result was an increase of 637 persons in the staffs of the 559 establishments making returns, which had 65,487 employees. The index number was higher than at the beginning of any other month of the record, which was instituted in 1920. The largest gains on the date under review were in Ontario, while elsewhere the trend generally was unfavourable.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for January 1, 1927.

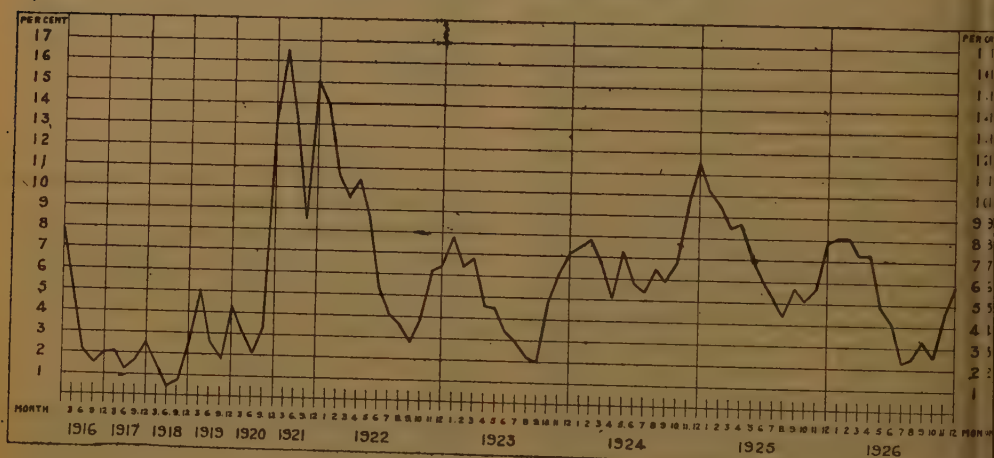
UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1926, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

each month during the quarter was higher than in each corresponding month of 1925.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters from 1916 to 1921 inclusive, and by months from 1922 to date. From the beginning of the year until the end of August the curve showed no upward tendency, though in February it remained on the same level as at January, and in April the same level as in March. In September, however, the trend was slightly upward, followed in October again by a slightly downward tendency. At the end of November there was a sharp upward turn.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS
Quarterly 1916-1921, Monthly 1922-1926



The present article on unemployment among members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending December 31, 1926, and is based on the returns of the locals reporting at the end of each month during the quarter. The percentage of idleness on October 31, 1926, was 2.6, or .7 per cent lower than in September. During November and December the improvement noted in the previous month was not maintained, and conditions became gradually less favourable until at the end of December the percentage out of work stood at 5.9. The percentage of unemployment at the end of November was 4.7. The situation throughout the quarter under review followed much the same course as in the corresponding period of 1925, but the level of employment

followed by a continuation of the same movement in December, which showed a steady increase in unemployment. The situation, however, throughout the year 1926 was more favourable than during 1925.

When comparing the situation in October with September, Quebec unions showed the most substantial increase in employment, due largely to the better conditions in the metal trades. Minor increases also were reported in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta. In the remaining provinces the declines were nominal in character. The lumber and logging industry registered a decided increase in employment. In the manufacturing industries where a 3.1 per cent gain was recorded, iron and steel workers were much better engaged as were also glass and textile workers, and

the reductions the most noteworthy was among garment workers. In the building trades there was over 2 per cent of a decline, but in the transportation industry practically no change was reported.

Comparing November returns with those of October, all provinces except Saskatchewan registered less favourable conditions, the most substantial declines being those in Alberta and British Columbia, due to the decrease in employment afforded in the coal mines of the two provinces. In the manufacturing industries as a whole the situation was less favourable, though fluctuations occurred within the group. Textile workers were more

fully engaged, and glass and garment workers also were afforded a greater volume of employment. Iron and steel workers, on the other hand, reported considerable idleness, due mainly to an adverse situation among railway carmen. The building trades registered more unemployment, owing to a continuation of the seasonal retrenchment in operations. In the transportation industry there was scarcely any change. Though the shipping division of the industry improved greatly, the gain was almost offset by a decline in the steam railway division. Coal miners were much slacker than in October, but among lumber workers and loggers additional employment was registered.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and P.E. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
July 1922.....	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
Aug. 1922.....	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Sept. 1922.....	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	7.7	5.1	1.4	4.8	3.8
Oct. 1922.....	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Nov. 1922.....	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Dec. 1922.....	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Jan. 1923.....	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Feb. 1923.....	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
March 1923.....	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
April 1923.....	2.2	5.5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
May 1923.....	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
June 1923.....	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
July 1923.....	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
Aug. 1923.....	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Sept. 1923.....	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	3.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Oct. 1923.....	4.3	3.2	5.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.3
Nov. 1923.....	2.4	3.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2
Dec. 1923.....	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
Jan. 1924.....	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Feb. 1924.....	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
March 1924.....	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
April 1924.....	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
May 1924.....	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3
June 1924.....	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
July 1924.....	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
Aug. 1924.....	9.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
Sept. 1924.....	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Oct. 1924.....	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	8.1	8.9	6.8
Nov. 1924.....	7.3	4.5	18.1	5.4	5.2	4.2	7.1	11.7	9.7
Dec. 1924.....	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6
Jan. 1925.....	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Feb. 1925.....	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
March 1925.....	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
April 1925.....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
May 1925.....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
June 1925.....	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
July 1925.....	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
Aug. 1925.....	7.2	4.2	6.0	4.3	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Sept. 1925.....	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	0.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Oct. 1925.....	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
Nov. 1925.....	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
Dec. 1925.....	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9
Jan. 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb. 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
March 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug. 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept. 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	2.3
Oct. 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.6	2.6
Nov. 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec. 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9

In making a comparison between the December situation and that of November, British Columbia was the only province to record a gain in employment, due to better conditions prevailing in the coal mines of the province. In Alberta there was no change, while of the contractions in the remaining provinces that of 2.7 per cent in Quebec was the most pronounced. In the manufacturing industries unemployment increased slightly, due to inactivity especially in the textile, glass and garment and iron and steel trades. Papermakers and hat and cap workers, on the other hand, were more active than in November. The building trades reported a considerable advance in unemployment. Transportation, especially shipping and stevedoring, afforded much less work. Coal miners, on the other hand, were much busier. Lumber workers and loggers reported 14 per cent unemployed, as compared with no idleness in November, and among fishermen there was no change in the situation.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces for each month from July, 1922, and Table III on page 204 presents the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries also by months from July, 1922.

During October the improvement over October, 1925, in the manufacturing industries was pronounced, the greater share being due to the increased volume of employment in the garment trades, supplemented by smaller gains among iron and steel and glass workers and printing tradesmen. On the other hand, hat and cap workers registered a substantial reduction, and conditions in the pulp and paper industry were slightly less favourable. The building trades showed almost 4 per cent gain in employment, and a nominal change only occurred in the transportation industry. The mining situation improved, and among fishermen there was a greater volume of

employment. Lumber workers, however, reported a small percentage of unemployment as compared with no idleness in December, 1925.

In November the situation in the manufacturing industries improved over November 1925, the textile and garment, glass and printing trades all contributing to the gain.

TABLE II—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1925

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
Fishing.....													1	25	0	
Lumber Workers and Loggers.....																
Mining.....	16	8477	287	3.4												
Coal Miners.....	15	8177	37													
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores).....	1	300	250													
Manufacturing Industries.....	10	293	0	0	15	1475	29	2.0	72	15278	1646	10.8	195	16589	870	5.2
Vegetable Products (except textiles, fibres and woods).....					1	5	5		4	810	107	13.2	6	309	114	36.6
Soft drink workers.....					1	5	5		2	333	100		1	97	0	
Cigar and tobacco workers.....													5	212	114	
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill em- ployees.....									2	477	7					
Pulp and paper products.....	2	113	0	0	2	107	3	2.8	15	1793	83	4.6	53	5420	76	1.4
(a) Pulp and paper mill workers.....									7	629	5	.8	18	2204	0	
(b) Printing, publishing and lithographing.....	2	113	0	0	2	107	3	2.8	8	1164	78	6.7	35	3216	76	2.4
Compositors.....	2	113	0		1	78	3		3	656	46		17	1851	51	
Pressmen and assistants.....					1	29	0		2	315	30		6	558	0	
Bookbinders.....									1	42	0		2	144	10	
Stereotypers and electro- typers.....													2	126	2	
Engravers and lithograph- ers.....									2	151	2		5	452	13	
Others.....													3	85	0	
Wood products (except paper).....					1	27	21	77.8	3	157	57	36.3	6	237	0	
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....					1	15	0	0	9	4635	304	6.6	17	2833	213	7.5
(a) Textile and carpet workers.....					1	15	0	0	1	201	39	19.4	4	137	0	
(b) Garment workers.....							0		5	4088	225	5.5	11	2469	205	8.3
Tailors.....									1	18	0		2	81	5	
Garment workers.....									4	4070	225		9	2388	200	
(c) Hat, cap and glove work- ers.....									3	346	40	11.6	2	227	8	3.5
Animal products (except textile fibres).....									2	312	16	5.1	2	189	60	31.7
Leather workers.....									2	312	16		2	189	60	
Iron and its products.....	8	180	0	0	10	1321	0	0	33	6629	969	14.6	102	7225	338	4.7
Blacksmiths.....	1	10	0		2	101	0		4	429	22		5	192	1	
Boilermakers and iron ship- builders.....	1	43	0		2	188	0		2	51	2		11	554	9	
Machinists.....	1	13	0		3	501	0		5	203	8		25	2059	181	
Moulders.....	2	27	0		1	52	0		2	817	118		17	790	90	
Patternmakers.....													2	10	0	
Railway carmen.....	3	87	0		2	479	0		16	4789	780		39	3465	79	
Sheet metal workers.....									4	340	39		3	155	28	
Non-ferrous metals.....									1	145	10	6.9	2	109	8	7.3
Metal polishers.....									1	145	10					
Jewelry workers.....													2	109	8	
Mill and smeltermen.....																
Clay, glass and stone products.....									1	42	0	0	3	156	11	7.1
Mineral products (gas, oil, etc.).....									1	135	0	0				
Miscellaneous manufacturing in- dustries (unclassified workers).....									3	620	100	16.1	4	111	0	0.0

building tradesmen reported a minor reduction in employment, and transportation a slight increase, the gains in the shipping division of the transportation industry being

pronounced. Fishermen registered much slackness, and among miners there was curtailment of operations. Lumber workers were afforded much more employment.

REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada							
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed					
Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent				
																			Oct. 1926	Nov. 1926	Dec. 1926		
													2	750	100	13.3	3	775	100	5.2	12.9	12.9	
													2	358	50	14.0	2	358	50	2.4	0	14.0	
								11	3694	362	9.8	4	845	20	2.4	31	13016	669	3	10.8	5.1		
								11	3694	362		4	845	20		30	12716	419	4	11.2	1.0		
																1	300	250	0	0	0		
21	2045	24	1.2	23	759	5	.7	32	2023	31	1.5	54	4352	493	9.2	422	42844	3128	3.7	6.3	7.3		
								5	263	12	4.6	4	205	11	5.4	20	1592	249	3.1	2.4	15.6		
								3	227	12		3	151	0		7	475	12	1.3	1.0	2.5		
								1	3	0						9	553	219	2.7	3.4	39.6		
								1	33	0		1	54	11		4	564	18	4.5	2.7	3.2		
6	564	13	2.3	8	236	1	.4	8	374	11	2.9	12	705	39	5.5	106	9312	226	2.2	3.3	2.4		
																25	2333	5	2.0	3.4	.2		
6	564	13	2.3	8	236	1	.4	8	374	11	2.9	12	705	39	5.5	81	6479	221	2.4	3.3	3.4		
2	366	5		3	133	1		4	245	6		6	443	12		38	3885	124	2.0	2.6	3.2		
2	138	7		2	52	0		2	102	5		2	143	2		17	1337	44	3.1	4.4	3.3		
				2	37	0		1	20	0		2	82	9		8	325	19	5.8	9.8	5.8		
1	28	0		1	14	0		1	7	0						5	175	2	1.6	0	1.1		
1	32	1										2	37	16		10	672	32	1.5	1.8	4.8		
																3	85	0	0	0	0		
												7	1926	345	17.9	17	2347	423	10.1	12.1	18.0		
								1	307	0	0	2	157	0	0	30	7947	517	6.9	5.9	6.5		
																6	353	39	12.8	7.3	11.0		
								1	307	0	0	2	157	0	0	19	7021	430	5.9	4.7	6.1		
												2	157	0		5	256	5	1.6	2.0	2.0		
								1	307	0						14	6765	425	6.0	4.9	6.3		
																5	573	48	16.2	15.8	8.4		
												1	15	0	0	5	516	76	2.1	15.1	14.7		
								1	15	0		1	15	0		5	516	76	2.1	15.1	14.7		
14	1457	11	.8	15	523	4	.8	17	1074	8	.7	27	1345	128	9.5	226	19754	1508	2.4	7.1	7.6		
1	16	0						1	20	3		2	19	2		16	787	28	.5	0	3.6		
1	120	0		2	26	0		2	76	0		1	70	10		22	1098	21	5.3	3.9	1.9		
3	387	4		3	126	4		3	235	4		6	215	22		49	3769	223	2.3	5.4	5.9		
1	52	3						1	9	0		2	144	40		26	1891	251	10.7	12.9	13.3		
1	44	3										1	21	0		4	75	3	6.0	3.7	4.		
7	838	1		9	365	0		9	714	0		12	764	25		97	11501	885	1.0	7.7	7.7		
				1	6	0		1	20	1		3	112	29		12	633	97	2.	3.1	15.3		
												1	29	0	0	4	283	18	16.8	4.9	6.4		
																1	145	10	29.2	8.6	6.9		
																2	109	8	0	0	7.3		
												1	29	0		1	29	0	0	0	0		
								1	5	0	0					5	203	11	3.6	1.4	5.4		
1	24	0	0													2	159	0	0	0	0		
																7	731	100	3.6	7.3	13.7		

When comparing the returns of December, 1926, with those of December, 1925, the movement in the manufacturing industries was again upward, the percentage of improvement being almost 6 per cent. Practically all tradesmen in the division contributed to the gain, the most noteworthy of which was

among glass and textile and garment workers. The building trades and transportation industries also indicated a slightly upward trend. The large percentage of idleness in the shipping division of the transportation industry became more than overcome by the gain in the steam railway division. Employment for lumber

TABLE II—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1926

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent
Building and Construction...	8	272	38	14.0	5	156	0	0	28	4813	563	11.7	68	8033	1632	20.3
Steam shovel and dredgemen.														1	230	85
Bridge and structural iron workers.																
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.	2	77	6	7.7	2	64	0	0	4	906	13	1.4	30	2140	756	3.5
Carpenters and joiners.	2	129	25	19.4	1	14	0	0	12	1577	203	12.9	25	3036	609	20.1
Electrical workers.					1	30	0	0	4	735	2	0.3	9	1248	33	2.6
Granite and stone cutters.	1	18	0	0					1	175	75	42.8	6	151	28	18.5
Painters, decorators and paper hangers.	2	25	7	28.0					2	1032	254	24.6	4	99	10	10.1
Plumbers and steamfitters.	1	23	0	0	1	48	0	0	4	366	12	3.3	11	953	76	8.0
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers.									1	22	4	18.2	1	36	25	69.4
Hod-carriers and building labourers.													1	140	10	7.1
Transportation.....	40	2304	51	2.2	34	2242	65	2.9	102	11885	790	6.6	234	22185	326	1.5
(a) Shipping and stevedoring.	2	181	26	14.4					5	826	574	69.5	2	47	42	89.6
(b) Steam railway operation.	37	1959	25	1.3	34	2242	65	2.9	95	8729	216	2.5	222	18488	284	1.5
Conductors.	2	62	0	0	2	145	0	0	9	489	0	0	25	1182	1	0.1
Locomotive engineers.	6	219	0	0	5	354	0	0	12	852	0	0	31	2293	4	1.7
Locomotive firemen.	8	387	18	4.6	1	58	8	13.8	12	810	44	5.4	33	2520	0	0
Trainmen.	4	390	1	0.3	5	529	2	0.4	10	2172	59	2.7	32	5683	79	1.4
Railway employees, n.e.s.	10	417	0	0	13	591	2	0.3	30	2595	56	2.2	52	3123	94	3.0
Express employees.	1	11	0	0					2	325	0	0	8	529	0	0
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers.	6	473	8	1.7	8	565	53	9.4	20	1486	57	3.8	41	3158	106	3.4
(c) Local transportation.	1	164	0	0					2	2330	0	0	10	3650	0	0
Street and electric railway employees.	1	164	0	0					2	2330	0	0	10	3650	0	0
Teamsters and chauffeurs.																
Communication.....	7	195	0	0	4	162	0	0	10	3815	9	2.4	10	2615	100	3.8
(a) Telegraph operation.																
(b) Telephone operators.	7	195	0	0	4	162	0	0	10	3815	9	2.4	10	2615	100	3.8
Trade (Retail shop clerks).....									3	179	0	0	1	15	0	0
Services.....	6	152	0	0	8	309	0	0	25	4229	29	7.0	121	5361	195	3.6
(a) Governmental.	6	152	0	0	7	279	0	0	14	3654	9	2.4	65	4129	131	3.2
Federal employees.	6	152	0	0	4	167	0	0	6	1274	0	0	43	1833	0	0
Civic employees.					3	112	0	0	8	2380	9	0.4	22	2246	131	5.8
(b) Miscellaneous.					1	30	0	0	11	675	20	3.0	56	1832	64	3.5
Hotel and restaurant empl.									1	54	4	7.4	1	10	0	0
Theatre and stage empl.					1	30	0	0	3	63	11	17.6	13	344	21	6.1
Barbers.									5	277	0	0	17	554	3	0.5
Stationary engineers and fire men.									2	181	5	2.8	20	689	40	5.8
Others.													5	235	0	0
All Occupations.....	87	11693	376	3.2	66	4344	94	2.2	240	40199	3037	7.6	650	55423	3123	5.6

workers and loggers increased. Among fishermen the situation was considerably less favourable, and in the mining division there was a practically 3 per cent drop in employment.

The accompanying tabulation, Table II, shows the percentage of unemployment for

the months of October, November and December for all Canada, and also by provinces for the month of December. For this month reports were received from 1,560 locals with a combined membership of 157,701 persons, of whom 9,349, or a percentage of 5.9, were unemployed.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—Continued.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada						
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed				
Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent			
																			Oct. 1926	Nov. 1926	Dec. 1926	
5	423	218	51.5	8	209	11	5.3	16	1014	342	33.7	16	1277	329	25.8	174	16197	3133	7.8	12.7	19.3	
																1	230	85	7.7	10.6	37.0	
								1	29	3		1	140	70		2	169	73	61.6	44.8	43.2	
3	253	202		3	77	10		5	144	87		3	292	35		52	3953	1109	11.4	18.6	28.1	
1	10	0		1	12	0		5	579	235		3	308	56		50	5665	1128	5.4	12.7	19.9	
				2	56	0		3	223	5		2	116	2		21	2408	42	1.4	1.3	1.7	
												2	37	33		10	381	136	7.7	17.5	35.7	
												1	200	100		9	1356	371	14.8	21.0	27.4	
1	160	16		2	64	1		1	27	0		2	39	3		23	1680	108	2.1	3.7	6.4	
								1	12	12		1	45	20		4	115	61	12.3	32.8	53.0	
												1	100	10		2	240	20	2.5	7.1	8.3	
51	4851	185	3.8	63	3467	101	2.9	57	4289	103	2.4	58	4976	90	1.8	639	56199	1711	1.6	1.5	3.0	
																9	1054	642	9.3	2.7	60.9	
50	4803	185	3.9	60	3321	101	3.0	55	3927	103	2.6	54	3096	88	2.8	607	46565	1067	1.6	1.7	2.3	
6	464	0		6	264	0		5	335	0		7	337	13		62	3278	14	.6	.7	.4	
6	420	0		9	428	0		7	442	3		7	328	0		83	5345	7	.3	.1	.1	
8	506	15		10	325	5		10	610	0		6	302	3		8	5518	93	3.3	2.7	1.7	
6	752	0		6	640	15		5	590	27		6	662	48		74	11418	231	2.0	2.1	2.0	
11	816	29		16	688	36		11	565	5		10	594	0		153	9389	222	1.1	.9	2.4	
1	180	10		3	95	9		2	110	11		3	102	0		20	1352	30	.5	.7	2.2	
12	1656	131		10	881	36		15	1275	57		15	771	24		127	10265	470	1.9	3.0	4.6	
1	48	0		3	146	0		2	362	0		4	1880	2	-1	23	8580	2	0	0	0	
1	48	0		3	146	0		2	362	0		3	1665	2		22	8365	2	0	0	0	
												1	215	0		1	215	0	0	0	0	
5	1787	0		4	547	0		4	605	0		5	773	7	-9	49	10499	116	.1	.1	1.1	
4	1697	0		4	547	0		4	605	0		5	773	7	-9	48	10409	116	.1	.1	1.1	
1	90	0														1	90	0	0	0	0	
												1	605	0		5	799	0	0	0	0	
9	797	3	.4	17	788	3	.4	23	1269	23	1.8	26	3509	189	5.4	235	17014	442	1.8	3.2	2.6	
7	751	0		11	658	0		10	581	0		12	1478	0		132	11682	140	.2	1.6	1.2	
5	660	0		8	568	0		3	162	0		2	718	0		77	5584	0	0	0	0	
2	91	0		3	90	0		7	419	0		10	760	0		55	6098	140	.4	3.2	2.3	
2	46	3	6.5	6	130	3	2.3	13	688	23	3.3	14	2031	189	9.3	103	5332	302	5.3	6.4	5.7	
								2	278	10		3	763	70		7	1105	84	10.5	11.0	7.6	
1	34	2		2	32	1		4	77	4		2	55	9		26	635	49	7.0	8.1	7.7	
				2	62	2		3	104	2		4	289	2		31	1286	9	.4	1.0	.7	
1	12	0		2	36	0		3	173	7		4	869	108		32	1960	160	6.5	7.8	8.2	
								1	56	0		1	55	0		7	346	0	1.2	1.1	0	
91	9903	430	4.3	115	5770	120	2.1	143	12894	861	6.7	168	17475	1308	7.5	1560	157701	9349	2.6	4.7	5.9	

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR DECEMBER, 1926

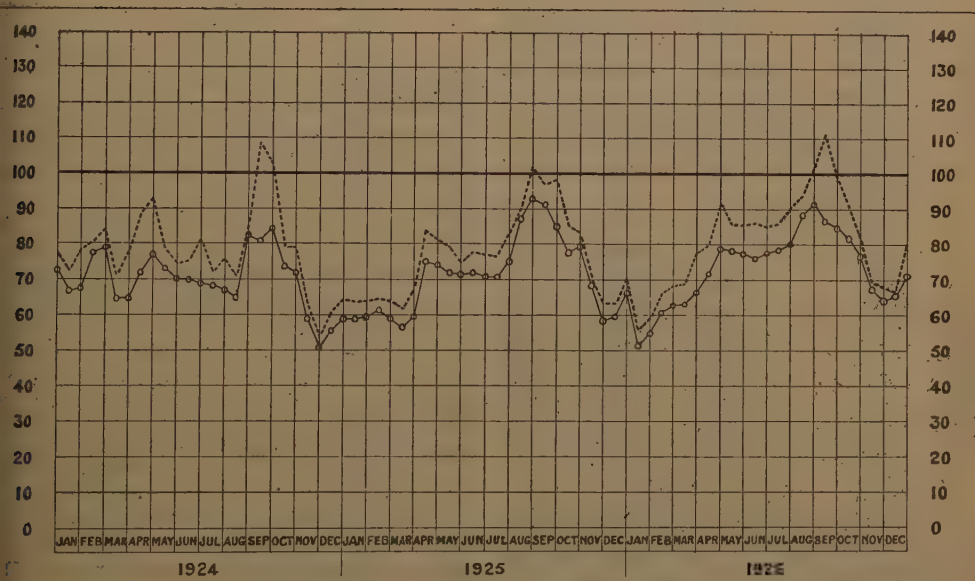
THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of December, 1926, showed a decrease of 16 per cent in the number of placements effected, but when a comparison is made with the corresponding period of 1925 an increase of 20 per cent is recorded. The decline was mainly due to decreased placements in the logging industry, while farming, as was the case last month, also continued to show a seasonal reduction. The increase over December, 1925, was also found

during the latter half of the month being quite pronounced. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 66.5 and 80.2 during the first and second half of December, 1926, in contrast with the ratios of 63.2 and 70.6 during the same periods in 1925. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review were 65.6 and 71.2, as compared with 59.7 and 66.2 during the corresponding month in 1925.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applica-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



in these two groups, though minor gains were recorded in manufacturing, mining, transportation, and construction and maintenance. The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1924, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications of work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications declined slightly during the first half of the month, but showed a sharp upward trend during the latter half of the period under review, while the curve of placements in relation to applications showed a steady upward trend throughout the time, the rise

tions recorded during the first half of December was 1,562 daily as compared with 1,600 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,409 daily during the corresponding period in 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,227 daily in contrast with 1,115 daily during the latter half of December, 1925.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,039 vacancies during the first half and 984 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 890 and 787 vacancies during the month of December, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of November, 1926, averaged 1,091 daily.

The Service effected a daily average of 1,024 placements during the first half of December, of which 679 were in regular employment and 345 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,031 daily, and with 841 daily during the first half of December, 1925. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 874 daily (517 regular and 357 casual) as compared with an average of 738 daily during the corresponding period in 1925.

During the month of December, 1926, the offices referred 25,641 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 24,667 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 15,540, of which 12,896 were of men and 26,444 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 9,127. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 18,756 for men and 7,531 for women, a total of 26,287. The number of applications for work was 36,245, of which 27,831 were from men and 8,414 from women. The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of December positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia declined over one per cent from the preceding month, but were nearly 34 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of 1925. Placements showed a nominal decline only from November and were over 45 per cent higher than during December 1925. Farming was the only industrial group in which placements were fewer than in December, 1925, and in this the declines were nominal. Services was the only group to show a substantial increase. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing—100; logging—66; construction and maintenance—81; trade—57 and services—331, of which 201 were of household workers. During the month 169 men and 73 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was an increase of nearly 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through

employment offices in New Brunswick during December when compared with the preceding month, and a gain of over 28 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1925. Placements were over 4 per cent lower than in November, but over 20 per cent higher than during December, 1925. Increases in placements in the transportation and service groups were mainly responsible for the gains during the month under review over the corresponding month of 1925, as the changes in other divisions were small. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 98; transportation, 59; construction and maintenance, 57; and services, 515, of which 311 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 201 of men and 97 of women.

QUEBEC

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Quebec during the month of December declined over 40 per cent when compared with the preceding month and nearly 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1925. There was a decline of over 45 per cent in placements when compared with November and of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with December, 1925. Placements in the logging industry showed a substantial gain over December, 1925, but this increase was more than offset by declines in the industrial groups, the most noteworthy being services, where the demand for household workers was not fully satisfied. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 82; logging, 682; transportation, 50; construction and maintenance, 222; and services, 320, of which 248 were of household workers. During the month 1,020 men and 332 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

During December, offices in Ontario received orders for over 3 per cent less workers than in November, but nearly 16 per cent more than in December, 1925. Placements during December were less than one per cent below the preceding month, but nearly 12 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of 1925. The only groups to show a smaller number of placements than during the same month of 1925 were manufacturing, farming and trade, and in these the declines were small. The logging industry and construction and maintenance showed the most noteworthy gains. Placements by industrial groups

(Continued on page 208)

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular place- ments same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	742	55	776	715	242	448	548	277
Halifax.....	368	36	398	328	71	257	314	102
New Glasgow.....	128	10	153	163	85	55	161	123
Sydney.....	246	9	225	224	86	136	73	52
New Brunswick.....	900	96	869	826	298	528	311	311
Chatham.....	85	0	79	79	13	66	0	30
Moncton.....	361	93	290	286	117	169	46	107
St. John.....	454	3	500	461	168	293	265	174
Quebec.....	1,471	288	2,922	1,501	1,352	39	501	1,423
Hull.....	373	129	506	374	372	2	71	314
Montreal.....	568	76	1,665	560	527	21	315	853
Quebec.....	279	53	399	277	244	0	87	60
Sherbrooke.....	73	17	143	78	55	7	19	80
Three Rivers.....	178	13	209	212	154	0	9	116
Ontario.....	13,023	2,163	16,336	11,781	7,436	3,872	6,245	6,662
Belleville.....	147	0	155	138	84	54	66	83
Brantford.....	185	13	367	173	139	34	180	61
Chatham.....	205	4	265	205	87	118	108	54
Cobalt.....	281	88	239	221	212	8	26	218
Fort William.....	648	63	618	585	486	99	36	293
Guelph.....	101	23	194	105	32	51	122	38
Hamilton.....	723	0	1,200	711	154	555	859	187
Kingston.....	464	6	538	462	97	365	190	74
Kitchener.....	295	12	468	327	60	227	150	65
London.....	304	57	383	303	188	87	302	242
Niagara Falls.....	135	19	187	136	69	65	194	59
North Bay.....	636	160	644	616	590	26	32	390
Oshawa.....	176	26	396	120	47	73	127	111
Ottawa.....	692	215	717	611	392	131	624	290
Pembroke.....	191	235	207	207	178	29	39	142
Peterborough.....	154	11	166	170	79	61	102	89
Port Arthur.....	1,696	321	1,006	1,006	844	162	0	617
St. Catharines.....	188	16	400	167	57	110	429	96
St. Thomas.....	161	9	179	159	72	87	123	80
Sarnia.....	161	5	188	159	68	91	136	69
S. S. Marie.....	201	131	315	153	85	65	94	105
Sudbury.....	201	0	234	207	194	13	0	414
Timmins.....	414	446	312	269	252	17	39	224
Toronto.....	4,240	285	6,432	4,153	2,794	1,102	2,016	2,400
Windsor.....	424	18	523	418	176	242	251	261
Manitoba.....	3,139	91	4,556	3,719	2,097	1,536	789	1,416
Brandon.....	215	13	227	183	168	15	50	99
Dauphin.....	179	44	129	116	78	38	11	49
Winnipeg.....	2,745	34	4,200	3,420	1,851	1,483	728	1,268
Saskatchewan.....	2,203	193	2,189	2,176	1,478	655	170	1,216
Estevan.....	48	0	36	36	36	0	0	34
Moose Jaw.....	430	45	418	458	264	151	117	229
North Battleford.....	98	0	62	62	51	11	0	36
Prince Albert.....	348	92	183	172	134	38	11	162
Regina.....	571	11	671	667	449	218	14	305
Saskatoon.....	439	20	585	559	400	159	1	311
Swift Current.....	81	7	70	76	50	26	9	57
Weyburn.....	80	3	73	73	47	26	2	40
Yorkton.....	108	15	91	73	47	26	16	42
Alberta.....	2,317	61	3,539	2,321	1,743	533	956	1,091
Calgary.....	540	4	1,403	590	410	180	413	291
Drumheller.....	206	6	290	169	140	29	47	75
Edmonton.....	1,187	48	1,478	1,191	959	187	424	587
Lethbridge.....	230	3	211	217	114	103	21	57
Medicine Hat.....	154	0	157	154	120	34	51	61
British Columbia.....	2,492	94	5,658	2,602	894	1,525	2,708	836
Cranbrook.....	115	3	239	114	114	0	81	30
Kamloops.....	59	4	232	62	17	25	69	27
Nanaimo.....	21	2	31	12	4	8	111	20
Nelson.....	101	0	97	105	100	2	35	52
New Westminster.....	100	1	178	98	27	71	153	22
Penticton.....	46	2	75	50	14	25	51	11
Prince George.....	100	9	80	80	80	0	75	74
Prince Rupert.....	47	0	78	52	16	36	53	35
Revelstoke.....	27	0	109	19	15	4	30	1
Vancouver.....	1,266	69	3,130	1,386	389	872	1,306	407
Victoria.....	610	4	809	624	118	482	744	127
Offices.....	26,287	3,041	36,245	25,641	15,540	9,127	12,228	13,239
Men.....	18,756	1,971	27,831	18,338	12,896	5,282	10,227	10,443
Women.....	7,531	1,070	8,414	7,303	2,044	3,845	2,001	2,796

* 7 placements effected by offices since closed.

(Continued from page 206)

included: manufacturing, 921; logging, 2,221; farming, 394; transportation, 662; construction and maintenance, 3,149; trade, 308; and services, 3,486, of which 1,855 were of household workers. During the month 6,535 men and 901 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Orders listed at Manitoba offices during December called for 23 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 36 per cent more than in the corresponding month of 1925. Placements were 25 per cent lower than in November, but nearly 40 per cent higher than during December, 1925. All industrial groups participated in the gains in placements over the same month of 1925, those in logging and farming being the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 122; logging, 859; farming, 700; construction and maintenance, 143; trade, 205; and services, 1,570, of which 1,248 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,664 of men and 433 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at offices in Saskatchewan during December were nearly 20 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 19 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of 1925. Placements declined 29 per cent from November, but were nearly 22 per cent higher than in December, 1925. Placements were higher than in December, 1925, in all industrial groups, the gains being most marked in logging, farming and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 342; farming, 662; construction and maintenance, 180; trade, 133; and services, 670, of which 474 were of household workers. During the month 1,175 men and 303 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

There was a decline of over 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through the offices in Alberta during December when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 48 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1925. Placements were nearly 15 per cent lower than in November, but nearly 53 per cent higher than in December, 1925. Farm placements were slightly lower in December, 1926, than in the same month of 1925, but all other industrial groups showed gains under this comparison, those in logging being the most pronounced.

Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 172; logging, 587; farming, 370; mining, 181; construction and maintenance, 162; trade, 118; and services, 621, of which 437 were of household workers. During the month 1,458 men and 285 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at offices in British Columbia during December were over one per cent better than in the preceding month and increased nearly 30 per cent over the corresponding month of 1925. There was a gain of over 2 per cent in placements in comparison with November and of nearly 28 per cent when compared with December, 1925. All industrial groups except farming and construction and maintenance participated in the placement gains over December, 1925, and in those the declines were nominal. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 229; logging, 333; transportation, 289; construction and maintenance, 269; trade, 202; and services, 969, of which 490 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 674 men and 220 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During December, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,540 placements in regular employment of which 8,629 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,004 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,188 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 816 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4.45 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The offices in Quebec issued 264 certificates all to bushmen, 118 going to points within the province and 146 of whom travelled from Hull to camps in the vicinity of North Bay, Cobalt and Sudbury. Provincially, the Quebec City office despatched 52 bushmen and one camp cook and the Montreal office 50 bushmen to employment within their respective zones while Hull transferred 15 bushmen to points in the Quebec zone.

The reduced rate certificates granted in Ontario numbered 440, of which 423 were provincial and 17 interprovincial. Of the latter, Pembroke issued certificates to 7 bush-

men, North Bay to 6 miners and 2 bushmen and Sudbury to 2 miners, all going to the Hull zone. Within the province Toronto despatched one instrument man to North Bay, one cook to Belleville, one timekeeper, one machinist, one steam shovel operator, 7 bricklayers and one tigger to Port Arthur, one electrician to Timmins and one line man to Ottawa. From Port Arthur one construction labourer was transferred to Toronto, from Kingston one toolmaker to Brantford, from Niagara Falls one blacksmith to Fort William, from Windsor one diemaker to Oshawa and one machinist and 2 moulders to Hamilton, from North Bay one electrician to Timmins and one hotel cook to Cobalt and from Sudbury 2 miners to the Ottawa zone. The remaining 397 were bushmen sent chiefly from Port William, Port Arthur, North Bay and Sudbury offices to logging camps in the northern part of the province.

In Manitoba the Winnipeg office issued all the certificates for special transportation which numbered 752 and of these 122 were issued for provincial points and 630 for other provinces. The movement within the province included 94 farm hands and 7 hotel and household workers destined to the Brandon zone, 4 bushmen, 3 cooks and one farm hand to Dauphin and 12 farm labourers and one female hotel worker to points in the Winnipeg zone. Of those going outside the province the Port Arthur region received 590 bushmen, one construction foreman, one electrician, one housekeeper, one baker, 3 machinists, one blacksmith and 8 hotel and household workers and the Regina district 13 farm labourers, one farm domestic and 3 female hotel workers; in addition 4 farm labourers were despatched to the Yorkton zone, 2 farm labourers to Weyburn and one farm domestic to Prince Albert.

In Saskatchewan 290 certificates were granted, 270 provincial and 20 interprovincial. Provincially from Regina 51 bushmen went to employment around Prince Albert, 2 labourers to North Battleford, one domestic to Saskatoon, 27 bushmen, 8 farm hands and one housekeeper to Yorkton, one chambermaid to Moose Jaw, 9 labourers and one hotel cook to Estevan and 6 farm labourers and one housekeeper within the Regina zone. Saskatoon transferred 84 bushmen, one farm labourer, one housekeeper and one saw-mill engineer to Prince Albert, 38 bushmen to North Battleford and 6 farm labourers within its own zone. Moose Jaw issued transportation to one waitress, one farm labourer and one housekeeper for the Swift Current zone, 2 miners for Weyburn, one bushman for Prince Albert and one cook for the Moose Jaw zone and from Prince Albert 16 bushmen and 8

sawyers went to points within its own zone. Of those going to other provinces Dauphin received 5 bushmen, Toronto one farm labourer, Port Arthur 2 bushmen and Calgary 3 bricklayers all from Regina, Lethbridge 2 bricklayers from Moose Jaw and Dauphin 7 bushmen from Saskatoon.

Alberta offices issued transportation to 189 persons, 186 going to employment within the province. Of the remainder Calgary transferred 2 cooks, one to each of the Swift Current and Cranbrook zones and Edmonton one farm labourer to the Saskatoon zone. Within the province Edmonton despatched 4 carpenters, 2 electricians, 3 plasterers, one shingler, 7 farm labourers, one edgerman, 9 miners, 13 labourers, 2 sawyers, 6 teamsters, one bookkeeper, 5 cooks, 6 mine labourers, 2 blacksmiths, 3 engineers and 92 bushmen to points within its own zone, one cookee to Calgary and 5 labourers to Drumheller. From Calgary one carpenter and one blacksmith were despatched to Lethbridge, 2 blacksmiths and 3 farm labourers to the Edmonton zone, 2 miners and 2 farm labourers to Drumheller, one sheep herder and one choreman to Medicine Hat and 5 bushmen, 2 farm labourers and one housekeeper to points within the Calgary zone. Medicine Hat in addition issued transportation to one farm labourer and one farm domestic going to the Calgary zone.

In British Columbia 69 persons benefited by the reduced rate, all of whom went to provincial points. Of these, Vancouver sent one bricklayer to Nelson, one sawyer, 2 engineers and one blacksmith to Prince George, one flunkie, one cook and 4 miners to Penticton, one edgerman, one cook and 3 miners to Kamloops, 5 bushmen to Revelstoke and one planerman and 5 mine workers to points within the Vancouver zone. From Penticton one farm hand and from Prince George 19 bushmen were transferred to employment within their respective zones. The movement from Prince Rupert included 6 bushmen shipped to Prince George and 7 miners and 5 bushmen to points within the Prince Rupert zone. The remainder comprised one engineer and one cook travelling from Kamloops to Prince George and one handy man and one cook from Nelson to Revelstoke.

Of the 2,004 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate 1,585 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 289 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 126 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, one by the Kettle Valley Railway and one by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 31, 1926

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1926, were more favourable than during the corresponding quarter of 1925, as there was shown an increase of over 9 per cent both in the vacancies offered and in the placements effected in regular and

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing.....	311	165	141	66	17	42	418	363	17	4,333	2,654	1,394
Animal products edible.....	29		28	6	2	4	5	4		181	43	9
Fur and its products.....							1	1		7	1	
Leather and its products.....							2			83	39	3
Lumber and its products.....	22	13	5	35	3	25	54	51		469	248	19
Musical Instruments.....							1	1		14	13	
Pulp and paper products.....	2	1	1				53	35	16	457	297	14
Rubber products.....	1	1					6	6		96	66	1
Textile products.....	6	1	4	2	1	1	122	114		217	130	5
Plant products edible.....	29	1	29	8	7	1	48	33		641	412	19
Wood distillates, etc.....										2	1	
Chemical and allied products.....	8		8	6	1	5	12	12		93	66	2
Clay, glass and stone.....	1	1	1				16	16		128	89	2
Electric current.....	7	7					1			177	159	1
Electric apparatus.....				2	1	1				266	143	11
Iron and steel products.....	186	134	53	4	1	3	27	26	1	989	649	27
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1	1					45	42		61	39	1
Mineral products.....	17	5	10				14	14		153	79	7
Miscellaneous.....	2		2	3	1	2	11	8		299	180	11
Logging.....	232	214	4	545	424	5	2,322	2,857		11,031	7,004	89
Fishing and Hunting.....				6	4	2	1	1		23	3	2
Farming.....	36	34	1	15	11	4	68	66	2	2,546	2,152	40
Mining.....	1	14	1	71	63		25	14		232	250	
Coal.....	1	11	1	71	63		10			201	219	
Metallic ores.....							15	14		31	31	
Non-metallic ores.....		3										
Communication.....	5	1	4	1	1		9	7	2	63	46	1
Transportation.....	76	28	50	116	62	54	150	139		2,231	1,039	1,11
Street railway and cartage.....	38	6	32	21	6	15	9	10		692	188	49
Railway.....	16	7	9	28	3	25	1			509	455	4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	22	15	9	67	53	14	140	129		1,030	396	57
Construction and Maintenance....	197	96	100	217	127	77	2,082	2,006	2	8,072	6,964	98
Railway.....	29	27		123	81	38	373	408		1,212	1,186	2
Highway.....	29	14	15				76	76		3,582	3,091	46
Building and other.....	139	55	85	94	46	39	1,633	1,522	2	3,278	2,687	49
Services.....	1,072	260	662	1,567	280	1,272	1,677	1,272	54	12,529	3,736	6,60
Governmental.....	40	4	35	9	9		2	3		868	475	39
Hotel and restaurant.....	66	21	39	49	38	9	192	172	6	779	425	14
Professional.....	96	31	54	195	12	183	147	83	4	592	307	22
Recreational.....	5	1	4	2	2		3	1		401	102	28
Personal.....	115	3	111	416	12	403	169	131	40	1,822	238	1,56
Household.....	760	200	419	891	202	677	1,164	882	4	8,030	2,175	3,99
Farm household.....				5	5					37	14	
Trade.....	194	10	186	66	30	35	193	167	6	1,051	345	68
Retail.....	149	7	144	58	28	29	126	118	3	946	309	61
Wholesale.....	45	3	42	8	2	6	67	49	3	105	36	6
Finance.....	20		20	8	3	5	4	9		118	52	6
All Industries.....	2,144	822	1,169	2,678	1,022	1,496	6,949	6,901	83	42,229	24,245	11,36
Men.....	1,202	565	630	1,531	760	626	5,482	5,759	77	32,025	20,790	6,88
Women.....	942	257	539	1,147	262	870	1,467	1,142	6	10,204	3,455	4,48

usual employment. All industries recorded gains in both instances, the most noteworthy being in logging, farming, transportation, construction and maintenance, and services. Increased vacancies and placements were also recorded in all provinces except Quebec,

where there was only a very slight reduction in the vacancies offered. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period October to December 31, 1926.

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 31, 1926

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
495	102	369	277	87	185	591	292	300	1,063	450	592	7,554	4,130	3,040
45	2	18	59	14	44	32	21	10	54	17	39	411	103	237
8		5	3		3	62	1	61	6		6	87	3	81
21	2	12	24	1	23	17	2	15	12	2	8	159	46	93
29	22	19	37	15	22	139	124	19	344	241	86	1,129	717	366
64	6	59	5	1	4	13	3	10	2		2	18	14	4
4		4	4		4	3	3		11		7	125	76	31
93	12	80	1	1		4	1	3	13	2	11	458	262	158
43	17	27	64	26	38	61	37	23	94	17	76	988	550	386
									18	2	16	20	3	17
47	3	44	6		6	9		9	7	2	5	188	84	101
26	3	22	18	12	5	23	17	6	19	8	11	231	146	70
6	5	1				13	7	6	3	2	1	207	180	19
28	3	25	12	3	8	4	2	2	9	1	8	321	153	162
43	19	25	35	12	22	146	46	99	317	43	272	1,747	930	749
4	3					5	3	2	84	87		200	175	20
6	2	4	1			27	22	5	21		19	239	124	111
28	3	24	8	2	6	32	3	29	15	8	7	398	205	181
754	2,653		1,512	1,654	1	1,143	1,151		1,241	1,211	32	18,780	17,168	125
11	9		8			12	12		32	32		93	69	22
4,015	3,235	765	4,210	4,005	51	7,231	6,837	24	411	340	50	18,532	16,680	1,302
11	6	6	76	76		616	611	3	224	216	11	1,256	1,250	23
			75	75		581	579		56	62	7	784	790	8
2	3					5	5		156	138		374	365	2
9	3	6	1	1		30	27	3	12	16	4	98	95	13
12	12		43	41	2	21	12	9	8	6	2	162	126	35
115	51	59	222	67	148	168	67	97	987	54	912	4,065	1,507	2,435
97	34	58	215	67	141	149	55	90	218	15	200	1,439	381	1,031
17	17		7		7	19	12	7	47	6	30	644	500	125
1		1							722	33	682	1,982	626	1,279
798	407	381	1,062	921	138	1,369	1,243	130	1,223	649	530	15,020	12,413	2,341
92	95		424	406	16	395	388	12	241	215	19	2,889	2,806	111
32	11	16	151	144	8	153	150		147	83	4,251	3,633	587	
674	301	365	487	371	114	821	705	118	754	287	428	7,880	5,974	1,643
5,828	1,461	4,133	2,568	987	1,304	2,419	1,091	1,083	2,919	830	1,911	30,579	9,917	17,020
21	9	7	39	10	25	18	2	16	86	13	70	1,083	525	548
504	360	154	186	120	23	260	202	17	180	109	51	2,216	1,447	441
162	46	113	157	126	25	60	31	28	68	29	33	1,477	665	665
40	6	32	20	3	17	42	14	31	87	1	85	600	130	451
617	26	578	439	25	416	311	43	261	735	54	681	4,624	532	4,053
4,349	906	3,249	1,430	522	798	1,408	578	730	1,757	619	991	19,779	6,084	10,862
135	108		297	181		320	221		6	5		800	534	
1,018	166	841	283	25	258	421	114	296	485	51	429	3,711	908	2,735
617	113	492	243	23	220	257	89	158	388	43	341	2,784	730	2,003
401	53	349	40	2	38	164	25	140	97	8	88	927	178	732
36	2	34	6	2	4	6	3	3	8	1	7	206	72	140
13,093	8,104	6,588	10,267	7,873	2,091	13,997	11,433	1,947	8,601	3,840	4,476	99,958	64,240	29,218
7,092	6,508	2,398	8,152	6,840	1,286	11,992	10,416	1,203	6,620	3,088	3,419	74,096	54,726	16,521
6,001	1,596	4,190	2,115	1,033	805	2,005	1,017	744	1,981	752	1,057	25,862	9,514	12,697

From the chart on page 205 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of December, it will be noted that the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and of placements to applications showed a sharp decline during October, November, and the first half of December, but during the latter half of December again showed a marked upward trend. Throughout the three months, however, the curve both of vacancies and of placements was on a considerably higher level than that recorded during the corresponding quarter of 1925, the level of vacancies to applications at the close of 1925 standing about 10 points higher than that shown in December, 1925, while that of placements also showed a rise of 5 points. During the period October to December, 1926, there was a ratio of 76.9 vacancies and 71.9 placements for each 100 applications for employment as compared with 73.8 vacancies and 69.3 placements during the corresponding period of 1925. The average number of applicants registered daily during the quarter under review was 1,689; of positions offered, 1,299; and of placements effected, 1,214; in contrast with a daily average of 1,607 applications, 1,185 vacancies and

1,113 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1925.

During the three months October to December, 1926, the offices reported that they had made 97,478 references to positions and had effected a total of 93,458 placements, of which 64,240 were in regular employment and 29,218 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 54,726 were of men and 9,514 of women, while casual work was found for 16,521 men and 12,697 women. Comparison with the same period in 1925 shows that 85,698 placements were then made, of which 59,674 were in regular employment and 26,024 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 99,046 men and 30,954 women, a total of 130,000, in contrast with a registration of 123,682 persons during the same period of 1925. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1926, of 99,958 vacancies, of which 74,096 were for men and 25,862 for women as compared with 91,238 opportunities for work during the corresponding period of 1925.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1926.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1926

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in December, 1926, was the highest for that month since this record was begun in 1920, there being authorizations valued at \$11,472,131. This was an increase of 15.1 per cent over the November total of \$9,968,937 and of 55.8 per cent as compared with the aggregate of \$7,363,777 in December, 1925.

Detailed statements were received from some fifty cities, showing that they had issued over 500 permits for dwellings valued at almost \$3,300,000 and nearly 900 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of approximately \$7,000,000. During November, the construction was authorized of over 1,000 dwellings and 2,000 other buildings, estimated to cost nearly \$5,300,000 and \$4,200,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, Quebec registered an increase of \$4,054,818 or 134.7 per cent in the value of the building permits issued. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, those of \$2,096,930 or 39.1 per cent in Ontario and \$172,990 or 84.3 per cent in Manitoba were the largest.

As compared with December, 1925, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia recorded

increases in the value of building authorized. Quebec again showing the most marked gain of \$4,882,070 or 223.6 per cent. The other provinces reported reductions in the value of building authorized, that in Ontario of \$910,650, or 21.8 per cent, being the largest.

Montreal registered an important increase in the building permits issued; the December total was the greatest registered in any month of 1926 and was also larger than in December of any other year since 1910. Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported declines as compared with the preceding month and also as compared with the same month in 1925. Ottawa, Windsor, Kamloops, New Westminster and Prince Rupert recorded increases in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for 1926.—The following table gives the values of the building authorized by 63 cities during the month of December, 1926, and also in the twelve months of each year since 1920; the 1923 figures are unrevised, while for the preceding years the statistics are revised. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials for those years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of Permits Issued		Average Indexes of Wholesale prices of building materials
	In Decem- ber	In Twelve months	
	\$	\$	
1926.....	11,472,131	156,303,912	149.2
1925.....	7,363,777	125,029,367	153.7
1924.....	6,463,319	126,583,148	159.1
1923.....	6,974,256	133,521,621	166.8
1922.....	9,517,402	148,215,407	162.2
1921.....	5,537,330	116,794,414	183.2
1920.....	4,844,354	117,019,622	214.9

The December total for the 63 cities was the highest in the record, as shown above, while for the 35 cities it was higher than in any other year of the record, except 1912, when the total was \$12,450,215.

Unrevised statistics for 1926 show that the last year's aggregate was greater than in any other of the six preceding years, exceeding the previous high level in 1922 by 5.5 per cent. The twelve months' total for the 35 cities was exceeded only three times, in 1911, 1912 and 1913, since the record was begun in 1910.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS
ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Dec., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1925	Cities	Dec., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1925
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
E.I.-Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil	Ontario—Con.			
Nova Scotia.....	18,917	23,295	35,685	Sault Ste. Marie....	1,435	2,793	1,275
Halifax.....	8,365	14,595	24,995	*Toronto.....	1,240,785	2,258,645	2,495,628
New Glasgow.....	500	100	100	York and East			
Sydney.....	10,052	13,600	10,590	York Townships	143,225	395,000	385,625
New Brunswick.....	10,800	11,705	10,500	Welland.....	1,385	11,515	7,635
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Windsor.....	611,255	338,775	164,775
Moncton.....	3,800	1,850	6,000	Ford.....	59,000	87,810	37,050
St. John.....	7,000	9,855	4,500	Riverside.....	27,400	20,700	38,500
Niebec.....	7,065,082	3,010,264	2,183,012	Sandwich.....	26,700	102,300	36,000
Montreal—Maison-				Walkerville.....	15,000	63,000	20,000
neuve.....	6,890,170	2,332,789	2,021,000	Woodstock.....	748	5,974	Nil
Quebec.....	47,522	205,175	26,890	Manitoba.....	32,150	205,140	73,000
Shawinigan Falls...	1,300	8,300	925	*Brandon.....	8,425	210	500
Sherbrooke.....	2,350	33,900	69,300	St. Boniface.....	6,175	29,930	7,700
Three Rivers.....	82,765	106,025	16,585	*Winnipeg.....	17,550	175,000	64,800
Westmount.....	40,975	324,075	48,312	Saskatchewan.....	10,400	109,130	119,655
Montreal.....	3,261,262	5,358,192	4,171,912	*Moose Jaw.....	600	1,495	2,060
Belleville.....	4,700	7,950	31,200	*Regina.....	2,800	57,835	67,000
Brantford.....	11,700	47,305	10,360	*Saskatoon.....	7,000	49,800	50,595
Chatham.....	4,450	31,200	38,700	Alberta.....	87,850	217,701	43,450
Port William.....	26,205	74,400	23,350	*Calgary.....	39,900	110,230	32,070
Galt.....	565	925	4,818	*Edmonton.....	38,950	60,435	5,235
Guelph.....	2,260	19,490	8,505	Lethbridge.....	Nil	47,036	5,945
Hamilton.....	186,100	217,150	110,150	Medicine Hat.....	9,000	Nil	200
Kingston.....	810	9,610	116,250	British Columbia.....	985,670	1,028,510	726,563
Kitchener.....	60,263	47,032	106,000	Kamloops.....	42,594	18,472	1,575
London.....	114,415	837,585	320,260	Nanaimo.....	2,960	Nil	3,286
Niagara Falls.....	21,608	97,185	42,375	*New Westminster...	38,425	24,610	30,925
Norwich.....	29,180	80,900	4,735	Prince Rupert.....	22,340	10,080	14,650
Ottawa.....	604,080	153,990	61,100	*Vancouver.....	408,175	408,840	429,452
Owen Sound.....	5,200	3,625	Nil	Point Grey.....	371,700	419,300	148,900
Peterborough.....	18,315	25,140	6,725	North Vancouver...	16,001	24,612	20,450
Port Arthur.....	1,740	13,558	2,611	South Vancouver...	70,320	84,700	43,740
Stratford.....	765	6,115	560	*Victoria.....	13,155	37,986	33,585
St. Catharines.....	21,970	345,265	17,205	Total—63 Cities.....	11,472,131	9,968,937	7,363,777
St. Thomas.....	2,200	1,300	1,070	*Total—35 Cities.....	10,570,842	8,363,575	6,393,948
Toronto.....	17,825	51,955	74,445				

* The 35 cities for which records are available since 1900 are marked with asterisks.

Mr. Herbert C. Cox, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company at Toronto in January, commented on the marked increase in the volume of group insurance during the past year. "While the individual," he said, "is indulging in the purchase of life insurance to greater extent than ever before, there has also been a very marked increase in the more recently developed plan of group coverage by

which the employer provides protection for those in his service. This has an important bearing upon all the relations between employer and employee, and has already had a pronounced effect in reducing the turnover of labour, which is always costly and disturbing. Its best recommendation is its adoption by the greatest industrial and financial corporations of the continent."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying: Coal Mining

CASSIDY, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.—GRANBY CONSOLIDATED MINING, SMELTING AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

Agreement effective June 1, 1925, to May 31, 1927. Parties to meet in conference thirty days prior to expiration of the agreement to discuss renewal.

The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine, and direction of working forces are vested exclusively in the company.

In case of grievances or disputes arising, same are to be submitted to the employees' committee, but only after persons affected have endeavoured to settle matter with the overman or foreman. In case of failure to agree the committee shall present grievance to the resident manager, or later to the general manager. In the meantime, work shall continue. Before any stoppage of work, matter shall be submitted to a secret ballot.

The employees' committee shall not exceed five underground and surface men, who must have been employed at the colliery for at least 12 months. Vacancy on committee to be filled by pithead ballot. Committee in discharge of duties shall not go around the mine and property without first making arrangements with the management. Committee shall meet the management once a month to discuss work and welfare conditions.

Company is to deduct from employees to defray expenses of committee such amounts as ordered by the individual employees, with a specified sum as limit.

Employees connected with the management of the mine shall not come under the agreement.

An employee absent from work for two days except through sickness, or after arrangement, may be discharged.

Employees causing stoppage of work in violation of the agreement shall be subject to discharge.

When a miner's working place becomes deficient owing to abnormal conditions, preventing him from earning \$4.50 plus bonus, per shift company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure the minimum, if he has done a full day's work.

A miner taken from the face to do day work shall receive miner's day rate, but when there is not work at the face, and miner elects to do day work, he shall be paid regular day work wage for the class of work.

No work shall be done on holidays.

In case of suspension of mining, maintenance men shall not suspend work, but shall protect the property.

Miners shall be supplied with sufficient caps. A bonus of 64 cents per day shall be paid any increase or decrease in the bonus or bonus wages being governed by competitive conditions.

Scale of wages: On surface, hours eight per day, wages, per day—Engineers, power house first class, \$5.53; second class, \$5.03; third class, \$4.50. Wipers, \$3.85, firemen, \$4; ash men, \$3.25; hoisting engineers, main hoists \$5.14; fan men, \$3.25; blacksmith, \$4.95; tool sharpener, \$4.60; blacksmith helper, \$3.85; carpenters, \$4.95; car repairer, \$4.50; machinists first class, \$5.13; second class, \$4.95; fitters \$4.50; machinist helper, \$3.85; labourer (shop) \$3.25; boys (apprentice), according to ability, plumber, \$4.50; plumber helper, \$3.85; electrician, \$4.66; electrician's helper, \$3.85; line man, \$4.60; truck driver, \$4.14; teamster, \$3.78; labourers, \$3.25.

Preparation and loading: Hours, eight per day; carhaul feeder, \$3.25; dumpers, \$3.60; slate picker foreman, \$3.75; slate pickers (men), conveyor man, car handler (railway), car trimmers, \$3.25; tippie engineer, \$4.50; washer men, \$3.25 to \$4.05; lampman (head), \$3.80; lampman (assistant), \$3.25. Boys, in any of above positions or in any other surface positions, from \$1 to \$2.60. Outside labour, not classified, \$3.25.

Wages per day, underground, miners \$4.50; miners (wet places) \$5; rock miners, \$5.04; timbermen, \$4.50; timbermen helpers, \$3.85; track layers, \$4.50; track layers helpers, \$3.85; bratticemen (first class), \$4.50; second class \$4.25; bratticemen helpers, \$3.85; pipemen \$4.25; pipeman helper, \$3.85; motormen, \$4; switch boys, \$2.80; door boys, \$2.10; rope riders (main rope) \$4.01; rope riders, pushers, \$3.85; pumpmen, \$4; winch drivers (men), \$3.85; boys, \$3.35; roadmen, and underground labour not classified, \$3.85.

The agreement also specifies regarding contract rates and conditions, penalties for loading impurities, dockage, cross shift partners, charges for supplies, employees' coal supply, and use of wash-house and lockers.

The execution of this agreement shall not preclude discussion or negotiation with reference to reduction of bonus similar to that in effect and pending at some mines on the Island.

Employees are to sign agreements before accepting employment.

If Company cease operations and suspend contract, Company shall be under no obligation to find employment for workers.

CANMORE, ALBERTA—THE CANMORE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED AND THE CANMORE MINERS' UNION.

Agreement to be in effect from May 11, 1926, until May 11, 1928.

The management has the right to hire and discharge and direct working forces.

All men in and around the mine may become members of the Union and agree to sign the check-off for dues and assessments, in which case the Company will collect the monies so checked off and forward amount to the union secretary. The amount will be limited to \$2.50 per member per pay period.

The agreement provides for a settlement of disputes by a pit committee and the management.

There shall be a pit committee of three in each colliery or plant, selected by the employees on their number; one member may be a checkweighman or an officer of the union, previously elected. The committee shall settle disputes.

Price of new work shall be taken up under settlement of disputes." If work is continued until a price has been arranged men shall be paid on day wage scale.

The agreement provides 20 per cent extra for Sunday work done by repairmen, while overtime and work on Sundays and holidays is to be eliminated as far as practicable. There are provisions regarding tools, moving track, and package.

Day Wage Scale—inside—Rock miner, \$5.85; river spike team, miner, shotlighter, brattice-man, timberman, tracklayer, main and tail rope rider, \$5.40; timber handler, \$5.10; hoistman, motorman, driver, rope rider, \$5.05; locomotive engineer, \$4.90; bratticeman's helper, timberman's helper, tracklayer's helper, motorman's helper, pipefitter's helper, locomotive switchman, miners (slope and incline), pumpman, all other labour unclassified, \$4.65; boys to 18 years, \$5.00.

Day Wage Scale—outside—Power house engineer, tail rope engineer, \$5.70; hoisting engineer, locomotive engineer, \$5.55; blacksmith, carpenter, \$5.50; machinist, \$5.15—\$5.50; fireman, \$5.40; head locomotive switchman, \$5.35; track loader engineer, car repairer, \$5.15; locomotive switchman, locomotive fireman, \$5.00; blacksmith's helper, carpenter's helper, car repairer's helper, machinist's helper, tippel hammer, breaker picker boss, \$4.80; teamster, \$4.75; lampman, \$4.50, stablemen, all other labour unclassified, \$4.45; boys to 18 years, \$3. The agreement also provides for contract rates.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN LOCAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND HALIFAX TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 130.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until May 1, 1927, and thereafter until 30 days' notice of change is given.

Only union workmen are to be employed. The union shall endeavour to furnish men capable of performing the work required, or if unable, any able help may be employed, and shall join the union.

Minimum wage, per week—Operators, machinists and handmen, day, \$32; night, \$35. Machinist, operators, \$2 above this scale.

Hours, eight per day or night, for six days. Overtime, time and one-half. All work in news offices is to be time work except in offices working piece work at the beginning of this agreement. Work on Sundays and three holidays, double time, provided this shall not apply to morning papers published every week day.

One apprentice to three journeymen, and one for each additional three. Not more than four to an office. At least one member of the union, aside from the proprietor, shall be regularly employed in composing room before the office is entitled to an apprentice. In case of firm publishing a morning and an evening edition, this applies to each.

An apprentice shall be examined at end of six months, and if good reason exists, apprenticeship shall be terminated, otherwise continuing for five years. Minimum wages, third year, one quarter of journeymen's wage; fourth year, two-fifths; fifth year, two-thirds.

A standing committee of two from each party shall be appointed, to decide questions about scale of pieces and interpretation of the agreement. If no decision is reached, matter shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration, the representatives of each party to select one arbitrator and the two to agree upon a third. Decision to be binding.

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN LOCAL BOOK AND JOB OFFICES AND THE HALIFAX TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 130.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until May 1, 1927, with three months' notice of change.

Only union members to be employed. The union shall endeavour to furnish men capable of performing the work required; if unable, any able help may be employed by the firm, and shall join the union.

Workrooms to be sanitary; no obstacles to be placed in way of employees joining the union.

Wages per week—Operators, machinists and handmen, day, \$30; night, \$35. Machinist operators, \$2 above scale. Foreman, \$3 per week above scale for handmen.

Hours, eight per day (except Saturday); 44 per week. Hours, day work, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., and on Saturdays between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m.; night, between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Apprenticeship regulations are the same as in the case of news offices, with the exception of a clause applying only to newspaper work, with an added clause providing that apprentices shall complete the International Typographical Union course of lessons in printing, beginning in their third year.

The Arbitration clause is the same as in the newspaper agreement.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

MONTREAL, QUEBEC—MONTREAL AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY—TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

Schedule governing working conditions and rates of pay of trainmen. Schedule in effect September 1, 1926, until September 1, 1929. This schedule is in accordance with the recommendations of the Board appointed last year under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1926, page 643; December, 1926, page 1188).

Trainmen to mean any conductor, motorman, baggageman or brakeman.

Trainmen required by the Company to attend court will be reimbursed for time lost and for expenses.

Trainmen not to lose seniority rights on account of illness.

In reduction of staff, seniority and proficiency shall govern. Trainmen laid off shall be given preference of reemployment when staff is increased, if available, and if unemployed within six months shall be allowed credit for length of time previously worked.

Trainmen may leave or be required to leave service on a day's notice, and must return equipment, etc., before being paid.

Trainmen leaving after three years' service may have a service letter showing length and kind of service rendered.

Trainmen will not be disciplined or dismissed (except for intoxication) except after investigation. They may be laid off for investigation and if not guilty will resume duty with pay for time lost. If not satisfied with decision they may appeal to the Superintendent, and then up to the highest officer designated by the Company.

Promotion and seniority will be confined to the Transportation Department in the following groups—Motormen, conductors, milk messenger, trainman. Trainmen will be in line of promotion for car starters, inspectors and dispatchers. Senior employees among trainmen shall have precedence of promotion if faithful and qualified.

Trainmen may file applications for bulletined positions. To be eligible for interurban work, trainmen must work six months on suburban division, pass examination for "A" book, and equip themselves with a standard watch.

Trainmen after six months must take examination on standard rules. Failing to pass, they must try again within 60 days, and if they fail they will not be retained. Trainmen assigned to perform other work, and not having had opportunity to write examination, will not lose their seniority.

Trainmen who have resigned and have been reengaged shall lose seniority.

Trainmen temporarily assigned to higher positions (paid on monthly basis) shall receive higher rates, but in lower positions rates shall not be reduced. This not to apply to relief for vacations or regular relief.

Provision is made for uniforms and for application and assignment of runs.

Rates of pay, per hour—Passenger, baggage express and work service, conductors and motormen, 1st year, 45 cents; 2nd year, 49 cents; 3rd year, 50 cents; 4th year, 52 cents. Freight and snow plough service, conductors and motormen, 1st year, 50 cents; 2nd year, 52 cents; 3rd year, 54 cents; 4th year, 55 cents; assistant motorman and brakeman—1st year, 46 cents; 2nd year, 47 cents; 3rd year, 50 cents; 4th year, 51 cents; 2nd brakeman, 45 cents.

Trainmen called out except for regular runs minimum wage of 2½ hours; additional work to be paid actual time.

Only recognized qualified trainmen are to be employed on operation.

When necessary, meals will be provided by the Company.

Trainmen away from home will be provided with places to sleep, cook and eat their meals.

If spare men are available, regular trainmen will not be assigned extra work.

Provision is made for lapsed time and for booking of regular extras and spare work.

Leave of absence will be granted for committee work not interfering with the service. Free transportation will be granted for this over the Company's lines.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Steam Railways

Three agreements, covering shop craft maintenance of way employees and shop labourers, are summarized in the next article. The agreement involving conductors, brakemen, etc., was outlined in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 28.

Service: Public Administration

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.: For agreement of fire fighters see page 140.

AGREEMENTS AS TO CHANGES IN WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS BETWEEN RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND CERTAIN CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES

REFERENCE was made in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the settlement of a dispute between conductors, brakemen, baggage men, and yardmen and the principal railways in Canada, increases of approximately 6 per cent being agreed to and the agreements in force since 1921 being amended accordingly. Early in January negotiations between the railways and shop men which began in May 1926 were resumed and a settlement was made providing for increases of 4 cents per hour for mechanics receiving 70 cents per hour and 63 cents per hour, and for helpers and other classes, while rates for apprentices were raised by 2 cents per hour, to be in effect from January 1, 1927.

The agreement between the Railway Association of Canada representing the two prin-

cipal railways in Canada and various associated and other railways, and the Railway Employees Department, Division No. 1, American Federation of Labour, representing employees in the Locomotive and Car Departments of the several railways, in respect to rates of pay, work hours and conditions of service, (namely Wage Agreement No. 6, December 1, 1922, as amended by Supplement thereto, effective December 31, 1923) was amended to provide for the above changes in wages and amendments were made to various rules, chiefly with reference to work on Sundays and holidays for certain classes, special work, filling of vacancies, promotion, leave of absence, seniority, apprentices, and to special rules for certain classes.

Negotiations were also carried on between the railways and the maintenance of the way employees and increases of two cents per hour and upward were agreed to. The agreement between the Railway Association and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (from 1918 to 1925 the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Labourers) namely Wage Agreement No. 7, dated November 30, 1922, amended by Supplement A, December 1923, was amended to provide for the increases agreed to namely:—section foremen from \$4.40-4.80 per day to \$4.55-5.00 per day; assistant section foreman in yards, from \$4.00 per day to \$4.55 per day; foremen of extra gangs from \$4.70-5.50 to \$5.10-5.60 per day; assistant foremen of extra gangs from a minimum of \$4.40 to a minimum of \$4.55; plow plow or flanger foremen from \$5.40 to \$5.55 per day; sectionmen in classified yards from 38 cents per hour to 41 cents; all other

sectionmen during first year from 36 cents to 38 cents; all other sectionmen after one year from 38 cents to 40 cents. Wages for mechanics on bridge and building work were increased by 2 cents per hour, pile drivers and hoist engineers by 15 cents per day, foremen by 25 cents and 30 cents per day, labourers at terminals west of Port Arthur and Superior Junction from 37 cents per hour to 40 cents.

The section of Wage Agreement No. 7, with reference to shop labourers stipulated that it applied only to shop labourers not otherwise provided for in other wage agreements and the Canadian Pacific Railway entered into an agreement with a committee of the maintenance of way employees and shop labourers providing for substantially the same working conditions as in Wage Agreement No. 7 but providing for increases in pay of 2 cents per hour, effective from January 16, 1927.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts contain the general fair wages clause, which is as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom in the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

A statement was also received as to suppression ordered by the Post Office Department with respect to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council is as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for

the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada,

unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Manufacture, delivery and erection of the entire superstructure, including the approach spans, of the Double Leaf Rolling Lift Bascule Bridge at the Queenston Road over the Welland Ship Canal, known as Bridge No. 1. Name of contractor, the Hamilton Bridge Works Company Limited, of the city of Hamilton, county of Wentworth, Ont. Date of contract, December 31, 1926. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

Concrete substructure, the steel framework and the concrete smoke ducts of a train shed in the city of Saint John, New Brunswick, as per plans and specifications thereto affixed. Name of contractor, Standard Construction Company Limited, of the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, January 1, 1927. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in January, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wage policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 794 4
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	137 7
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	12,970 0
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	326 6
Bag fittings.....	1,028 8
Cotton Duck for mail bags.....	443 8
Scales.....	519 9
Letter Carriers' Satchels.....	380 0

A new schedule under the Boilers' Act Alberta fixes the fees for engineers' and firemen's certificates as follows: for engineers' first and second-class certificates, \$10; for engineers' third-class, final traction and provisional certificates and for firemen's final certificate, \$5; for a permit, \$7.50; for engineers' annual re-registration, \$1.

A contributory pension scheme for the police department is under consideration of the authorities at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The pensions would follow a plan similar to that for the city firemen, described in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924 (page 392).

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher, due chiefly to seasonal changes, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was practically unchanged.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was \$11.37 for January, as compared with \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.30 for January, 1920; \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The prices of butter showed a substantial seasonal advance, while less important advances, also mainly seasonal, occurred in the prices of eggs, milk, cheese, beef, fresh and salt pork, rolled oats, evaporated apples and sugar. Prices of bacon, lard, and prunes were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.59 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$21.41 for December, 1926; \$21.96 for January, 1926; \$21.09 for January, 1925; \$21.23 for January, 1924; \$21.13 for January, 1923; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$24.15 for January, 1920; \$19.80 for January, 1918; and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was practically unchanged at 150.6 for January, as compared with 150.5 for December, 1926; 163.8 for January, 1926; 165.5 for January, 1925; 156.9 for January, 1924; 154.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 233.4 for January, 1920; 201.1 for January, 1919; and 191.7 for January, 1918. Forty prices quotations were higher, thirty-three were lower and one hundred and thirty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief commodity materials three of the eight main groups advanced, while five were lower. Higher prices for grains, flour and milled products caused an advance in the vegetables and their products group. The animals and

their products group was higher, because of increases in the prices of live stock, butter and milk, which more than offset declines in the prices of eggs and furs. The fibres, textiles and textile products group also advanced, due to higher prices for raw cotton and manila rope, which more than offset the lower prices for silk and wool. The groups which declined were: the iron and its products, mainly because of declines in the prices of steel sheets and wire; the non-ferrous metals, due to decreased prices for copper, lead, tin and antimony, which more than offset advances in the prices of silver and spelter; the chemicals and allied products, due to declines in the prices of sulphuric acid and glycerine; the wood, wood products and paper, and the non-metallic minerals and their products.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods were practically unchanged, while producers' goods were slightly higher. In the former group higher prices for flour and other milled products, milk, butter and cheese were offset by declines in the prices of potatoes, eggs, sugar and tea. In producers' goods, materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather industry, for the meat packing industries, and for the milling industries advanced, while prices of materials for the fur industry, for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, declined.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods advanced slightly, lower prices for potatoes, sugar, tea, wool, silk and non-ferrous metals being more than offset by higher prices for grains, live stock, milk, eggs, cotton and jute. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also advanced slightly, due mainly to higher prices for flour, butter and cheese. Domestic farm products were slightly higher, while articles of marine origin, of forest origin, and of mineral origin were slightly lower.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, was slightly higher for January at 170.8, as compared with 170.1 for December, 1926; 181.3 for January, 1926; 265.1 for January, 1920; and 117.3 for January, 1914. The index of twenty foodstuffs declined from 188.1 for December, 1926, to 187.7 for January; that for manufacturers' goods, however, advanced from 152.1 for December, 1926, to 153.4 for January.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since

1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adapted to affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

INDEX NUMBER OF CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING

In March, 1921, the Department published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* a table of percentage of changes in the cost of living since 1913 and a tentative cost of living index number, using

the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 1, and the table is reproduced here with figures for January, 1927, added. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures of the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1926*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All Items*
1914....	102	99	97	100	100	100
1915....	108	98	97	103	100	103
1916....	106	95	94	109	105	103
1917....	111	96	94	115	110	107
1918....	116	96	95	125	116	112
1919....	138	109	95	136	122	124
1920....	162	120	102	147	128	138
1921....	167	125	102	158	134	143
1922....	174	132	109	171	143	152
1923....	186	146	111	185	151	162
1924....	187	139	119	197	157	166
1925....	201	148	122	210	164	176
1926....	231	167	137	251	170	200
1927....	202	200	142	232	176	191
1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
1922....	150	172	150	177	176	162
1923....	139	167	154	165	176	156
1924....	142	176	155	162	176	158
1925....	139	169	158	163	175	157
1926....	146	172	158	164	174	159
1927....	134	163	158	160	173	153
1928....	144	161	158	159	171	156
1929....	142	159	158	160	170	155
1930....	157	166	158	159	168	160
1931....	151	161	156	157	168	157
1932....	152	162	156	157	167	157
1933....	155	161	156	157	167	158

The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 15%; Clothing 15%; Sundries 20%.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 156.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 71.5; 1925, 69.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Prices of beef, which had averaged lower each month from July to December, 1926, were somewhat higher in January, 1927, sirloin steak averaging 28.7 cents per pound, as compared with 28.4 cents in December; round steak 23.4 cents in January and 23.2 cents in December; shoulder roast 15.9 cents in January and 15.6 cents in December; and stewing beef 12.3 cents in January and 12.1 cents in December. Veal and mutton showed little change. Both fresh and salt pork were slightly higher, fresh averaging 28.8 cents per pound and salt averaging 27.4 cents per pound. Bacon declined from an average of 42.6 cents per pound in December to 41.8 cents in January, declines in some localities being more than offset by advances in others. Ham showed little change, averaging 63.1 cents per pound. In fresh fish, halibut and age of 23.6 cents per pound in December to whitefish averaged slightly higher. Lard continued to decline, being down from an aver-

23.2 cents in January. Somewhat lower prices were reported from most localities.

The seasonal advance in the price of eggs continued, fresh averaging 66.5 cents per dozen in January, as compared with 64.9 cents in December, and 56.1 cents in November; and cooking averaging 52.7 cents per dozen in January, 50.8 cents in December, and 48.2 cents in November. Higher prices for milk were reported from Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Kitchener, London, Brandon and Prince Albert. Prices of butter were substantially higher, increases being reported from practically all localities. Dairy butter was up from an average of 39.5 cents per pound in December to 43 cents in January, and creamery from 43.2 cents per pound in December to 47.9 cents in January. Cheese was slightly higher, averaging 30.5 cents per pound.

No changes were reported in the prices of bread. Soda biscuits advanced from an average of 18.3 cents per pound in December to 18.6 cents in January. Flour was unchanged in the average, slightly higher prices in some localities being offset by declines in others. Canned vegetables showed little change. Onions were up from an average of 4.7 cents per pound in December to 4.9 cents in January. Potatoes were practically unchanged at an average price of \$2.04 per ninety pounds. Evaporated apples averaged slightly higher at 20.2 cents per pound, while prunes declined somewhat at an average of 15.4 cents per pound. Raisins and currants showed little change. Sugar showed a general advance, granulated averaging 8.4 cents per pound in January, as compared with 8.1 cents in December and 7.9 cents during the remainder of 1926; and yellow averaging 7.9 cents per pound in January, 7.7 cents in December, 1926, and 7.5 cents during the remainder of the year. Coffee rose from an average price of 61.1 cents per pound in December to 61.5 cents in January. Somewhat higher prices were reported from nearly all localities. Anthracite coal was practically unchanged in the average at \$16.85 per ton. Bituminous coal was down from an average of \$10.46 per ton in December to \$10.33 in January. Lower prices were reported from Kingston, Windsor, Sarnia, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. Coke was slightly lower in the average at \$11.38 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices, for the most part, moved to higher levels during January, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.36½ per bushel, as

compared with \$1.33½ in December. The low price during the month was \$1.32½ per bushel reached on the 8th and the high \$1.40½ on the 24th. The report that the Argentine government would seek to stabilize prices by buying a large quantity of wheat was said to be the reason for the higher prices. Coarse grains in general followed the movement of wheat. Western barley rose from 63½ cents per bushel to 67½ cents; western oats from 56 cents per bushel to 58½ cents; Ontario oats from 51½ cents per bushel to 56 cents; and rye from 91½ cents per bushel to 95½ cents.

Flour was slightly higher, in sympathy with the higher prices for wheat, advancing at Toronto from \$7.93 per barrel to \$7.95½. Rolled oats rose from \$3.35 per ninety-pound sack to \$3.45. Shorts at Toronto advanced from \$33.05 per ton to \$34.25. Raw sugar declined from \$4.71 per hundred to \$4.55, and granulated from \$6.51 per hundred to \$6.41. Potatoes at Montreal were \$1.45 per bag, as compared with \$1.47 in December. At Toronto the price fell from \$1.74 per bag to \$1.57½. Rubber again declined, Ceylon falling from 38 cents per pound to 37½ cents. Baled hay advanced from \$17 per ton to \$17.50, wild straw was lower at \$10.16 per ton. Western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from \$6.05 per hundred pounds to \$6.69, and choice steers at Toronto from \$6.66 per hundred pounds to \$7.21. Hogs at Toronto advanced from \$11.19 per hundred pounds to \$11.62, and choice sheep from \$6.40 per hundred pounds to \$6.62½. The producers' price of milk at Montreal advanced from 25 cents per gallon to 29 cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal rose from 42 cents per pound to 43 cents, and creamery prints at Toronto from 43 cents per pound to 47 cents. Cheese advanced 1 cent per pound to 26 cents. Fresh eggs declined from 68-70 cents per dozen to 60-65 cents, while storage eggs were higher, due, it was said, to the duty recently imposed upon foreign supplies, the price at Toronto rising from 42 cents per dozen to 46-48 cents. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 12½ cents per pound to 13½ cents. Raw silk fell from an average of \$5.85 per pound to \$5.60, and wool from 27 cents per pound to 25-26 cents. Manila rope advanced 1 cent per pound to 22 cents. Non-ferrous metals were mostly lower, electrolytic copper being down from \$15.45 per cwt. to \$14.95; copper sheets from 21½ cents per pound to 20½ cents; lead from \$7.80 per cwt. to \$7.65; and tin from 67½ cents per pound to 67½ cents. Silver and zinc advanced, the former from 53½ cents per ounce to 55½ cents and the latter from \$8.60 per cwt. to \$9. Lime was down from \$7.50 per ton to \$7. Sulphuric acid declined from \$2.25 per cwt. to \$2. Glycerine was also lower at 28 cents per pound.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1916	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1924	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1926	Dec. 1926	Jan. 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
beef, sirloin....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	46.4	47.2	52.8	63.8	73.6	71.4	71.0	54.6	53.4	54.0	54.2	56.4	56.8	57.4
beef, shoulder..	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.6	32.4	34.8	45.0	51.6	46.4	44.6	30.4	29.0	29.4	28.4	30.6	31.2	31.8
veal, shoulder..	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	16.6	17.8	20.3	25.3	27.7	25.7	26.9	18.9	18.3	18.6	17.8	18.5	19.8	19.9
lamb, leg.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.9	21.1	24.8	31.2	34.9	32.3	30.8	25.6	27.2	26.9	27.6	28.9	28.6	28.5
pork, leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.6	19.9	24.6	33.1	36.9	36.3	36.0	26.7	26.7	24.1	24.1	28.5	28.7	28.8
pork, salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.2	36.0	44.8	62.6	70.8	69.6	71.4	52.0	51.6	47.6	46.8	53.8	54.2	54.8
bacon, breakfst.	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	24.8	26.7	31.2	44.8	51.0	52.4	58.4	39.8	40.8	37.0	33.7	41.4	42.6	41.8
lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	36.6	48.6	66.6	73.8	77.6	67.8	43.4	45.6	46.0	46.6	49.8	47.2	46.4
eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	45.5	46.4	56.9	63.3	73.6	86.6	85.2	71.2	63.3	61.3	66.9	62.8	64.9	66.5
eggs, storage....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	33.4	36.1	45.3	51.2	62.5	69.5	75.7	58.7	46.6	46.9	51.9	50.1	50.8	52.7
milk.....	6 qts	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	55.2	52.2	59.4	71.4	82.8	90.6	93.0	79.8	71.4	74.4	73.2	73.8	72.6	73.2
butter, dairy....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	61.0	66.6	88.4	93.8	106.0	135.2	113.4	83.4	81.0	85.4	79.4	92.0	79.0	86.0
butter, cream..	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	35.9	38.1	48.9	51.2	59.1	74.8	63.6	48.6	45.5	48.2	43.9	50.7	43.2	47.9
cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.3	24.4	30.5	33.3	35.7	40.9	39.2	32.6	\$30.7	\$33.2	\$29.0	\$33.4	\$30.4	\$30.5
cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.6	22.4	28.8	30.4	33.9	38.1	37.5	29.3	\$30.7	\$33.2	\$29.0	\$33.4	\$30.4	\$30.5
bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.2	66.0	91.5	114.0	120.0	120.5	132.0	105.0	100.5	100.5	112.5	115.5	114.0	114.0
flour, family....	10 "	25.8	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	37.0	53.0	65.0	69.0	74.0	68.0	48.0	\$44.0	\$42.0	\$55.0	\$54.0	\$52.0	\$52.0
rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.5	24.0	27.0	35.0	40.0	40.0	36.0	28.0	27.5	27.5	31.0	29.0	30.0	30.5
rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.0	12.0	13.6	19.6	25.2	30.4	28.2	19.6	\$21.0	\$20.8	\$21.6	\$22.0	\$21.6	\$21.8
beans, handpd..	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	17.2	24.4	33.4	30.2	23.2	21.6	17.4	17.0	17.4	16.4	16.0	16.2	16.2
apples, evapd..	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.4	12.5	14.6	19.7	22.7	26.2	24.9	22.0	21.6	18.6	20.0	20.3	20.0	20.2
prunes, med....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.2	12.7	13.6	17.3	19.6	25.7	25.3	18.4	19.0	17.0	15.3	15.7	15.6	15.4
sugar, gran.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.8	31.2	36.8	42.8	49.2	62.0	51.2	36.8	38.4	48.4	38.0	31.6	32.4	33.6
sugar, yellow..	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	10.2	14.4	17.0	19.8	22.4	28.6	24.6	17.4	18.2	23.2	18.0	15.0	15.4	15.8
sugar, black....	4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.7	10.1	12.5	15.9	16.0	14.5	13.5	\$14.9	\$17.2	\$17.6	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$18.0
sugar, green....	4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.3	10.0	10.1	12.1	15.3	16.7	15.7	15.1	\$14.9	\$17.2	\$17.6	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$18.0
coffee.....	4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.8	14.7	14.8	13.6	13.4	13.4	14.5	15.1	15.3	15.4
potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	37.5	47.0	64.7	72.7	62.3	103.0	75.5	52.6	39.0	47.8	46.4	88.0	68.0	68.0
onion, negar....	1 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Staple Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.73	\$ 8.28	\$ 10.27	\$ 12.42	\$ 13.78	\$ 15.30	\$ 14.48	\$ 11.03	\$ 10.52	\$ 10.78	\$ 10.77	\$ 11.63	\$ 11.18	\$ 11.37
Laundry.....	1 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.5	c. 4.6	c. 4.8	c. 4.7	c. 4.9	c. 4.2	c. 4.0	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1
coal, anth.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.1	53.2	64.0	72.4	82.5	87.8	125.0	109.6	115.1	111.5	105.1	114.7	105.2	105.3
coal, bitum....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.1	36.9	47.7	55.9	63.4	65.2	92.1	71.7	74.0	70.6	65.0	65.8	65.4	64.6
wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.9	41.6	45.7	63.7	76.8	80.6	90.5	80.2	80.6	79.0	78.4	76.6	76.0	75.9
wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	32.1	30.7	32.7	47.2	56.5	62.5	69.0	59.8	59.4	57.8	57.5	56.2	55.8	55.9
oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.2	25.8	28.2	31.0	40.3	31.7	31.6	30.1	30.5	30.1	31.5	31.7
Fuel and Light..		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.65	\$ 3.07	\$ 3.27	\$ 4.17	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.33
Rent.....	1/4 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.83	\$ 3.98	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.83	\$ 5.54	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.85
Total.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.49	\$ 14.14	\$ 16.49	\$ 19.61	\$ 21.73	\$ 24.15	\$ 25.30	\$ 21.52	\$ 21.13	\$ 21.23	\$ 21.09	\$ 21.96	\$ 21.41	\$ 21.59

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.51	8.30	10.16	12.45	14.09	15.35	14.72	11.18	10.68	11.12	10.85	11.80	11.18	11.34	11.34
Prince Edward Isd..	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.80	7.03	8.63	10.63	12.25	13.42	13.18	9.78	9.44	9.68	9.76	10.77	10.21	10.52	10.52
New Brunswick....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.45	8.29	9.92	12.33	13.41	14.97	14.44	11.11	10.48	11.13	10.94	11.82	11.26	11.42	11.42
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.87	7.27	8.03	10.03	12.18	13.19	14.67	13.76	10.63	10.24	10.28	11.28	11.23	10.73	10.62	10.62
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.43	8.23	10.35	12.51	13.70	15.35	14.39	10.88	10.45	10.67	10.60	11.66	11.31	11.48	11.48
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.21	8.44	10.84	13.80	16.09	13.94	10.87	10.87	10.16	10.31	10.51	10.83	10.51	10.74	10.74
Saskatchewan....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.46	8.47	10.44	12.18	14.31	15.39	14.10	11.06	10.47	10.50	10.91	11.21	11.12	11.47	11.47
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.38	8.76	8.41	10.53	12.72	13.84	15.88	14.77	10.94	10.26	10.61	11.13	11.31	11.07	11.24	11.24
British Columbia..	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.08	8.71	10.64	12.69	14.52	16.11	15.75	12.08	11.39	11.80	11.89	12.42	11.99	12.12	12.12

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

*An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase these figures by about 50 per cent; see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average).....	28.7	23.4	21.4	15.9	12.3	19.9	28.5	28.8	27.4	41.8	46.2	63.1
Nova Scotia (average).....	29.7	25.0	21.6	16.5	13.2	15.6	24.2	28.2	26.3	38.5	43.7	62.6
1—Sydney.....	31.6	25.1	22.6	17.7	15	15	26.2	30.3	27.8	40.6	44.7	62.4
2—New Glasgow.....	27.6	25	19.6	15.6	11.9	15.7	22.5	29	26.2	37.4	41.7	63.3
3—Amherst.....	23.7	22.5	17	14.3	11.7	15	25	25	23.8	36.7	41.1	60
4—Halifax.....	32.5	24.2	25.6	17	14	15.5	27.5	29.2	25.5	38.6	42.9	62.8
5—Windsor.....	33.3	28.3	23.3	17.7	13.3	16.7	20	28.3	25.6	39	42.5	62
6—Truro.....									29		49	65
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	25	25	20.7	16.1	13.5	18	21.5	25	26	40.5	43.5	55
New Brunswick (average).....	30.9	24.3	20.8	17.2	12.9	18.7	24.8	28.6	25.5	41.9	46.7	61.3
8—Moncton.....	30	23.7	20	16.2	12	30	32.5	25.8	41.8	47.1	60.8	
9—St. John.....	35	25	22.1	17.5	13.2	19.7	24	30	25.9	40.4	46	65.6
10—Fredericton.....	33.2	25.8	23.3	20.3	14.8	17.7	20	26.7	25.4	40.5	43.6	53.3
11—Bathurst.....	25.4	22.5	17.7	14.7	11.7		25	25	25	45	50	60
Quebec (average).....	24.8	22.5	21.8	15.2	11.1	18.9	25.4	24.8	25.1	39.0	42.4	63.3
12—Quebec.....	23.9	23.5	20.6	15.5	11.5	18.9	27.2	24	25.3	40.8	41	61.5
13—Three Rivers.....	25	23.6	23.2	15	10.6	19	22.6	24	26.1	41	47	62.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	31.5	27	28.2	19.1	13.8	19.7	27.3	29.5	25	40	42.5	65.8
15—Sorel.....	20	18	17	14	9	20	20.5	22	23	40	45	60
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22.5	20.6	19.2	14.5	10.4	21.6	26.2	22.1	22.1	37		60
17—St. John's.....	25	25	25	15	12		25	25	25.3			68.3
18—Thetford Mines.....	21	20	15	15	12	20	20	22	26.6		42.5	
19—Montreal.....	29.3	24.1	26.2	13.6	10.6	15.6	29.8	27.4	26.6	38.5	40.4	67.8
20—Hull.....	25.2	21.1	22	15.3	9.6	16.2	30.4	27.3	26.1	36.1	38.7	60.7
Ontario (average).....	29.6	24.1	22.3	16.5	12.8	22.0	28.9	29.3	27.7	39.9	43.9	63.1
21—Ottawa.....	28.6	22.2	20.6	15.3	10.7	21.3	27.6	28.7	25.5	41.6	45.8	63.5
22—Brookville.....	30.8	25.8	23.1	14.3	11.7	16.5	29.3	29.1	26	39.5	42.6	61.1
23—Kingston.....	27.4	21.1	21.2	15.8	10.9	17.5	24.4	27.4	23.9	37.4	41.3	57.5
24—Belleville.....	27.4	22.6	23	16	12.2	22	30	27.6	26	44	47	64.4
25—Peterborough.....	31.5	26	23.2	17.7	13.9	22.6	31.7	30.5	29	39.1	42.8	63.7
26—Oshawa.....	29.5	24.2	23.2	16	14.3	22.5	26.5	29.5	27.3	42.7	46.4	63.8
27—Orillia.....	25	21.7	20.2	16.9	13.7	22.8	28.3	27	27.8	41	44	68
28—Toronto.....	31.2	23.4	24.4	15.3	13	23.3	33.5	29.1	29.6	42.4	46.2	63.1
29—Niagara Falls.....	31	25.7	24.7	18.2	12.3	24.2	33	30.7	30.8	40.6	43.7	64.2
30—St. Catharines.....	28.5	24.1	23.6	15.8	12.2	23.6	25	29.6	27.8	39.4	42.6	60.4
31—Hamilton.....	31.7	25	25.8	18	14.2	22.2	25.2	29.5		39.2	43.6	63.3
32—Brantford.....	29.4	23.8	22.3	16.7	12.6	23.5	27.5	31.1	29.3	38.6	42.3	64.5
33—Galt.....	31.2	24.3	22.7	17.2	14.1	23.4	30	31	32.3	40.2	44.4	63.3
34—Guelph.....	30	25	21.4	16.2	14.2	22.2	30	24.7	30	38.8	43.3	60.5
35—Kitchener.....	28.1	24.5	20.6	17.7	14.6	24.3	32.5	28.5		38.1	42.1	59.5
36—Woodstock.....	32	25.4	23.6	17.4	13.4	19.6	30	27.8	26	38	41	62.1
37—Stratford.....	30	25	19.5	16.9	13.5	23.7	25	29.5	25	42.1	45.9	65
38—London.....	31.4	24.3	22.7	17.1	11.7	21.5	28.3	30	26.8	39.5	43.9	61.9
39—St. Thomas.....	28	22.6	20.6	16.2	12.9	21	26	29.6	27.6	39.9	44	63.7
40—Chatham.....	31	24.3	23	17.3	12.8	24.6	33.2	29.1	27.3	40.4	43.8	66.2
41—Windsor.....	28.3	22.7	22.1	15.2	12.5	23.9	32.2	28.6	27.7	38.8	43.4	62.3
42—Sarnia.....	31.2	24.7	23.8	18.5	14.8	23.7	30	31.3	30.5	39.4	45	66.8
43—Owen Sound.....	27	22.5	20	17.2	13.8	23.2	22.3	25.7	25	40.4	45	60
44—North Bay.....	32.8	27.2	25	16.4	12.5	25.7	30	29.4	25.8	35.3	40	63
45—Sudbury.....	32.5	24.8	22.8	17	11.7	23.4	25	34	27	40.4	47.8	61
46—Cobalt.....	29.3	25	24.7	18	9.7	21.5		29.7	29.3	40.8	43.6	65.5
47—Timmins.....	30.5	25.5	20.5	14.5	11.9	21.5	30	32.5	29	38.6	40	65
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	31	25.8	22	17.4	12.1	20.8	30.7	29.4	27.8	38.6	43.1	63.7
49—Port Arthur.....	26.8	21.4	19.5	15.8	12.5	18.6	33.7	29.7	29.1	41.7	46.1	66.9
50—Port William.....	26	20.4	18.6	13.9	12.8	16.9	28.3	28.6	27.8	39.5	44.8	65.8
Manitoba (average).....	24.4	18.8	18.4	13.2	10.1	15.1	26.6	26.2	28.9	39.2	41.9	60.0
51—Winnipeg.....	25.2	18.6	18.3	12.3	9.9	14.2	25.1	26.8	27.8	37.6	42.5	60
52—Brandon.....	23.6	18.9	18.5	14	10.3	16.1	28.1	25.5	30	40.8	41.2	60
Saskatchewan (average).....	28.4	21.5	19.0	14.4	10.4	15.8	32.1	26.6	27.9	47.2	53.2	65.7
53—Regina.....	27.7	19.5	17.7	12.7	10.5	15.1	32.6	26	30	47.1	54.5	69.3
54—Prince Albert.....	26.7	21.3	15.3	13.7	9.3	15.3	31.7	25	30	49	52	60
55—Saskatoon.....	26.3	21	19	14.1	9.9	15.2	30.6	26.7	25	44.5	49.6	62.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	33	24.1	23.8	17.2	11.9	17.7	33.5	28.5	26.6	48.3	56.7	71.1
Alberta (average).....	25.4	19.7	17.1	12.9	9.6	15.4	29.8	27.7	25.6	44.3	50.4	60.2
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.7	17.2	17	14.6	7.6	18.1	31.2	28.3	28.3	47.5	52.1	60.5
58—Drumheller.....	30	25	20	15	11.2	16.5	32.5	29	25	44.3	52.5	60
59—Edmonton.....	25.8	18.3	18	11.6	10.3	15.9	27.5	29.2	25.5	43.6	46.9	58.8
60—Calgary.....	22.5	17.8	15.4	11	9.3	14	27.6	27.1	24	40	48	60
61—Lethbridge.....	25	20	15.3	12.1	9.8	12.5	30	25	25	46	52.6	62.1
British Columbia (average).....	31.6	24.5	22.5	16.5	14.1	22.3	35.1	34.8	31.1	50.1	55.5	66.5
62—Fernie.....	30	22	22	15	10	20		35	31.5	46	52.5	63.8
63—Nelson.....	32	25	22	20	16.5	22	35	35	29	44	51	63.3
64—Trail.....	30.8	25	21.8	18.8	14.8	22.5	34.9	33.8	28.6	53.7	59.6	66.7
65—New Westminster.....	30	24.2	20.5	13.5	12.5	21.6	32.2	34.5	31.8	47.4	53.9	65.9
66—Vancouver.....	32.8	24.4	23.6	14.2	14.8	22.4	37.5	35	31.5	60.8	58.7	71
67—Victoria.....	31	23.1	22.3	15.1	14	25	35.2	31.7	27.5	51.6	56.7	65.6
68—Nanaimo.....	33.3	25	24	18.7	18.5	25.7		35	35	52.6	56	69.2
69—Prince Rupert.....	33.1	26.9	23.7	16.5	12	19.4	36	38.4	33.6	55	60.7	65.7

a Price per single quart higher.

b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

ND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1927

Fish										Eggs		Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
20-0	30-7	21-4	13-7	60-6	20-7	20-5	36-4	23-2	66-5	52-7	12-2	43-0	47-9	
18-8	29-0			53-0	17-5	17-7	28-5	23-9	67-6	55-2	11-3	45-9	51-2	
	30			60	16-9	15-4	30-8	22-6	71-7	53-8	12-14	44-3	50-6	
20-25				60	17-6	19-6	29-6	22-5	62-8	52-8	12-13	47	51-8	
15	28			45	17-3	15	30-2	23-4	69	52-5	9	42-5	46-7	
				50	17-8	16-7	27-9	25-1	76-9	59-5	a13-3	42-5	51-8	
				50	17-4	19-3	28-7	26-3	60	54	10	51-2	53-3	
					18	20	23-5	23-5	65	58-3	10	47-7	52-7	
12	35			60	18-6	20-7	40-5	24-1	57-6	49	9-12	40-4	47-9	
16-7	35-0			56-9	18-0	18-7	33-6	22-9	68-3	56-3	12-1	43-5	46-2	
12	35		10	60	17-9	17-3	39-8	22-6	73-7	57-3	10-12	47-7	51-1	
18	35		10	60	16-4	17-8	39	21	72-5	56-5	a13-5	43-6	47-5	
20	35			55-60	19-1	18-2	30-6	23	67	55-7	12	44-2	46-1	
				50	18-5	21-5	25	25	60		12	38-5	40	
17-2	30-8	20-8	9-5	59-0	20-5	20-6	32-1	23-0	66-6	51-5	11-7	41-5	44-1	
10	25	20		50	17-5	22	35-7	24-2	71	48-3	12-14	38	43-9	
15-20	30		10		22-5	22-7	31-6	23-5	67-2	51-4	13	42	44-6	
15-20	35	30			21-3	18-8	31-1	22-2	66-2	51-6	12	42-4	45-7	
	30	15			25	20	32-5	23	64-6	48-1	10		41-4	
25		15	10	60	20	18	35-5	22-6	73-1	65	10	44-5	44-8	
			8	50			23-2	23-5	51-7	48	12	38-5	42-3	
18	35	25		75	19	22-1	34-4	22	68-9	51-4	14	41-6	45-8	
15	30		10	60	18-5	20-6	32-6	23-3	69-2	49-1	12	43-7	45-7	
19-1	31-4	22-5	12-4	67-4	20-2	20-2	39-6	22-9	66-7	51-9	12-1	42-9	47-5	
18	35	25-30	10		19-8	21-7	40-5	22-1	75-7	54	12	42-5	46-9	
	38	25	12-5		22-3	19-4	44-2	24-8	63	54-4	10	40	45-7	
15		20	10-20		19-2	17-2	34-6	20-1	70	50-5	10	40	46-3	
	30	20	15		25	22-7	38-4	22-3	62-9	52-2	a 9	44-8	48-4	
20	30	20		60	18-7	22-2	36-5	22-9	65	51-8	11	40-3	43-2	
20	25	25			21-5	17-7	38-6	25	70-8	51-1	13	43	47	
20	30-35	18-20	10		20	20-7	34-4	24-5	60	49-2	10-11-5	42	46-4	
16	30-32	20	12-5	72	23	17-7	42-3	22-5	75-8	49-9	a13-3	42-3	45	
22	35	25			21-6	19-7	46-1	24-1	74-1	52-2	12	41	49-2	
20	35	30			19	21-3	43-3	20-2	66-3	52-3	12		47-8	
20	35	25		60	19-1	17-9	45-3	21-9	75-9	54-7	13	43-7	48-8	
20	28	23	15		19-4	17	40-6	21-8	61-9	49-8	a10-5	46-7	47-7	
15	33	20	12		20-8	21-8	37	22-7	61-7	51-7	a11-8	45-5	48-7	
20	30	25		75	22-5	18-4	40-9	22-4	66-9	54-8	12	46-5	48-5	
20	30	22	12-5		20	20-3	34-2	20-7	65-3	52	12	44-3	49-1	
20	35	25	15		18-7	22-6	36-1	20-4	62-2	52-5	10	41-7	46-2	
				60	19-4	21	37-1	22-4	62-9	51-7	12	42-3	47	
20-25	30		10	50	19-2	19-1	40-5	22-8	66-6	54-3	11	43-1	46-8	
18	30	20	12		19-9	21-3	43-4	23-2	63-1	53-9	10	45-1	47-7	
20	35	28	15		20	22-6	40-7	23	62-5	55-4	12	45-8	49-1	
	35				21-7	24	44-5	22-2	71-1	54-3	15	45-5	49-1	
		20			20	22-5	45-1	24-4	66-6	54-5	a12	45-6	49-7	
	32				15	22	37-2	21-3	57-1	47-2	12	42-5	44-8	
	25	25	10	75	21-7	19-3	35-7	22-7	66	48-9	12	40	46-1	
	30	15		75	20-4	19-2	37-5	23-4	73-5	50-8	15	40	47-1	
	25				22-1	20	37-2	26	65-8	50-3	15		50-3	
		25			17-7	18-3	32-5	25	76-6	50-2	14-3		49-2	
18	30	18	9		20-5	23	44-3	23-2	69-6	50	13	41	46-2	
15-20	30	20		80	19-6	17-3	37-1	24-6	59-4	51-2	a14-3	42-5	49	
					18-8	17-1	42-6	23-6	63-1	51-5	a14-3	40	48-8	
					20-4	16-5	36-3	21-3	71-7	51-5	12-3	39-0	45-5	
					19-6	17	40-9	20-2	73-4	50-3	12	40-2	46-4	
					21-2	16	31-7	22-4	70	52-6	12-5	37-7	44-6	
24-4	28-8	16-5	16-0		24-5	23-1	31-5	23-9	72-7	55-9	12-5	38-4	49-1	
25	30				23-3	21-5	36-3	25-6	74	58-9	13	38-2	49-5	
20-25	25	15	12		25	23-7	27-5	21-7	71	54-3	12	37-1	49-7	
25	30	18	20		24-5	23	24-5	23-4	75	53-8	12	39-4	47-9	
25	30	15			25	24	37-6	24-8	71-1	56-7	13	38-7	49-3	
24-1	28-8	18-4	18-3		23-1	23-6	36-2	23-8	66-1	56-4	12-4	39-8	48-1	
30	30	20	20		23-3	28-7	30-5	25-6	64-2	51-8	13	40-5	48-2	
25	35	18			25	25	30-6	22-3	61-7		a12-5		47	
20	23-25		15		20-8	22-7	34-6	24	75-7	62-8	a12-5	38-6	48-1	
25-30	30	15-20	18		24-5	20-7	45	22	68-3	59-9	12	40-6	48-9	
18	25	18	20		22	20-7	40-3	25	60-7	61-2	12	39-5	48-2	
22-6	28-8		17-4		22-9	22-1	38-5	23-7	60-6	50-3	14-0	48-1	52-0	
30	30		18		23-3	23-7	42-9	24-5	58-3	55	a12-5		48-2	
25	30		20		25-8	23-7	35-5	24-3	57-2	47-8	14-3	47-5	51-3	
25	30	18-20	22		24-4	23-5	33-1	22	63-5	51-2	15	47-5	50	
	27-5-30		12-5		20	22	39-6	22-2	57	45-8	a12-9	51-3	52-5	
22-5	25-30		12		21-5	18-9	37-4	22-5	58-6	50-9	a12-9	45-6	53-4	
20	30		20		22-9	20	33-9	22-2	58-9	50-5	a14-3	48-4	55-1	
15	25				23-1	22-5	42-7	26	62		a13-3	50	55	
					22-5	22-5	42-5	26-1	69-5	51-2	a16-7	46-2	50-6	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
Dominion (average).....	30-5	7-6	18-6	5-2	6-1	10-9	12-7	16-3	17-0	16-4
Nova Scotia (average).....	30-1	7-9	17-7	5-8	6-5	9-9	14-7	18-3	18-1	17-1
1—Sydney.....	31-1	8	18-2	5-9	6-6	10-9	14-3	18-6	18-3	17-8
2—New Glasgow.....	29-6	8	16-9	5-6	6	10	13-9	16-8	16-7	16-2
3—Amherst.....	29	8	17-5	5-8	6-9	9-7	13	19-3	18-6	16
4—Halifax.....	31-1	7-3	18-5	5-7	6-6	9	15-1	17	17-1	16-7
5—Windsor.....	30-2	8-3	18-2	6-5	6-7	9	17-5	19-7	19-7	20
6—Truro.....	29-3	8	17	5-5	6	10-5	14-3	18-5	18	16
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	27-5	7-4	10-1	5-4	5-8	10-4	15-1	17	17-2	17-2
New Brunswick (average).....	30-1	8-7	18-0	5-5	6-0	10-6	14-2	16-5	16-3	15-7
8—Moncton.....	33-1	9-3	18-2	5-9	6-6	12	14-5	17-8	16-8	15-9
9—St. John.....	29-1	8-7	18-8	5-2	5-4	9-5	13-1	15-1	15-2	14-6
10—Fredericton.....	28-3	8-7	17	5-3	5-9	10-9	14-2	15-5	16	14-9
11—Bathurst.....	30	8	18	5-6	6	10	15	17-5	17	17-5
Quebec (average).....	28-5	6-4	18-0	5-3	6-5	9-5	13-3	14-7	16-9	15-9
12—Quebec.....	30-6	7-5	17-9	5-2	6-3	10-8	13-5	15-5	17-4	17-3
13—Three Rivers.....	29-1	6	17-7	5-5	7-3	10	15-3	14-9	19-2	15-7
14—Sherbrooke.....	27-4	6-7	17-4	5	6-1	8-8	13-2	14-2	17-8	15-2
15—Sorel.....	25-7	6	18-2	4-9	6-3	9-5	13	14-5	18-5	17-3
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	25-1	5	17-4	4-9	6-5	9-7	13-2	14-6	14	15-9
17—St. John's.....	30-7	5-3	18-4	5-2	7-4	9-5	14-3	14-6	17-2	16-7
18—Theftord Mines.....	28-1	6-7	18-4	5-6	6-9	8-2	12-7	15-7	17-4	15-8
19—Montreal.....	30-8	5-3-8	17-9	5-5	5-7	10-1	12-2	14-4	15-3	14-7
20—Hull.....	29-3	6-7-8	18-4	5-7	6	8-8	12-3	14	15-5	14-6
Ontario (average).....	31-0	7-3	18-1	5-0	5-9	11-6	13-1	15-8	16-0	15-5
21—Ottawa.....	31-7	7-3-8	18-8	5-8	6-3	11-4	11-5	15-8	16-3	15-2
22—Brockville.....	29-9	6-7	17	5-5	5-4	10-6	11-6	16-9	16-5	16-4
23—Kingston.....	28-5	6-7	15-6	5-5	5-2	10-1	12-1	13-9	13-7	13-8
24—Belleville.....	29-5	6-3	18-1	4-9	5-7	11-2	12-6	14-8	15-2	14-8
25—Peterborough.....	28-9	7-3	18	4-7	5-0	11-7	12	15-8	15-7	15-3
26—Oshawa.....	34-4	7-3	17-2	4-3	6-3	12-7	13-7	15-9	15-2	16-2
27—Orillia.....	30-4	6-7	19-5	4-6	6-1	12-3	12-2	16-1	16-9	16
28—Toronto.....	33-8	7-3-8	18-5	5	5-9	10-9	12-5	15-6	15-4	15-3
29—Niagara Falls.....	33-4	7-3	19-3	5-3	5-7	12-8	12	15-9	17-1	15-0
30—St. Catharines.....	28-4	7-3	18-4	4-8	5-1	12-1	13-4	14-7	14-9	14-9
31—Hamilton.....	34	7-3-8	17-7	4-6	5-9	11-1	12-6	15-2	15-3	14-6
32—Brantford.....	31-8	7-3	17-8	4-4	5-4	12-5	13-3	14-5	14-8	14-5
33—Galt.....	32-5	7-3	19-4	4-9	5-8	13-2	13-9	15-4	15-9	15-3
34—Guelph.....	31-5	7-3	18-3	4-6	5-7	11-9	13-3	15-4	15-6	16-2
35—Kitchener.....	30-1	7-3	18-5	4-3	5-5	11-7	12-8	15	15-3	15
36—Woodstock.....	31-2	7-3	17-7	4-3	5-6	10-5	12-4	15	15	15
37—Stratford.....	30-2	7-3	19-1	4-7	6-5	12-4	12-6	16-8	15-7	15-7
38—London.....	33	7-3-8	18-6	4-7	5-7	12-5	14-4	16	16-6	15-6
39—St. Thomas.....	30-3	7-3	19-3	4-7	5-7	12-6	14-5	16	16-5	15-1
40—Chatham.....	31-2	6-7	18-2	4-3	5-5	11-3	14-3	14-9	16	14-4
41—Windsor.....	30-1	8	19	4-8	6-3	11-9	13-6	15-9	16-6	16-3
42—Sarnia.....	29-7	6	18-5	4-3	5-9	11-7	13-5	16-2	16-4	15-3
43—Owen Sound.....	29-4	6-7	18-2	4-5	5-7	10-5	13-7	15-8	15-4	15-4
44—North Bay.....	28-6	5-8	16-2	5-5	5-2	9-9	13-3	15-6	15-5	15
45—Sudbury.....	31-2	9	16-7	5-6	7-2	11-1	14-5	17-1	17	16-2
46—Cobalt.....	32	8-1	18-5	5-7	7	11-1	14-8	18-9	19-7	18-2
47—Timmins.....	32-7	8-3	15-5	5-6	5-8	10	13-7	16-5	15-2	15-2
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	30-2	8	19-5	5-5	6-8	12-7	14	16-1	15-8	15-8
49—Port Arthur.....	30-4	7-3	19	5-6	5-7	10-2	11-5	16-3	16-7	16-7
50—Port William.....	30-5	7-3	17-6	5-5	5-2	11-5	11-4	16-7	17	15-9
Manitoba (average).....	31-2	6-7	10-5	5-3	6-4	12-1	13-8	18-6	19-0	18-3
51—Winnipeg.....	31-8	7	19-5	5-3	6-8	11-9	13-4	18-6	18-2	18-1
52—Brandon.....	30-5	6-4		5-3	6	12-2	14-2	18-7	19-7	18-5
Saskatchewan (average).....	30-5	8-0	19-6	5-2	5-9	10-6	12-3	18-2	18-6	18-5
53—Regina.....	29-2	8	21	5	5-5	8-1	12-4	18-7	19-6	18-2
54—Prince Albert.....	31-7	8	19-7	5-3	6	10-9	11-8	18	18-4	18-2
55—Saskatoon.....	29-2	8		5-2	5-7	11-3	12-8	17-7	19-7	19-2
56—Moose Jaw.....	31-8	8		5-2	5-7	11-3	12-8	17-7	19-7	19-2
Alberta (average).....	30-8	8-5	18-9	5-6	5-7	11-8	10-3	15-9	19-0	18-7
57—Medicine Hat.....	31-2	7-4	18-4	5-5	6-5	13	10-9	16-5	20	18-9
58—Drumheller.....	33-3	8-9	19	5-7	6	12-5	10-3	15	17-7	19-3
59—Edmonton.....	27-6	8	20-5	5-4	5-1	9-8	9-4	16-3	19	18-2
60—Calgary.....	33	8-4	18-2	5-7	5-5	12	10-4	15-6	10-1	19-5
61—Lethbridge.....	28-8	10	18-5	5-6	5-4	11-5	10-5	16-1	19-2	17-5
British Columbia (average).....	31-8	8-9	20-9	5-5	6-3	10-4	9-6	16-6	18-2	17-5
62—Fernie.....	31-7	8-3	21-5	5-1	5-6	12-5	11-7	15-8	18-3	18-3
63—Nelson.....	30-8	10	18	5-5	6-2	10-7	9-7	16-7	19-7	19-2
64—Trail.....	30	9-3	16-3	5-6	5-5	10-8	8-8	15	18-5	18-5
65—New Westminster.....	31-7	8	23-7	5-3	5-9	9	8-7	16-1	17-1	15-9
66—Vancouver.....	31-6	8	21-6	5-5	5-8	9-4	8-6	15-1	16-5	15-6
67—Victoria.....	31-9	8-9	22	5-4	7	10-2	9-5	16-3	18	16-7
68—Nanaimo.....	32-5	8-9	21-7	5-4	7-3	10	9-5	18-4	17-8	16-6
69—Prince Rupert.....	34-5	10	22-5	5-8	6-9	10-6	10-6	19-2	19-5	19

LAND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	\$	cents
8.1	4.9	2.041	40.0	24.9	20.2	15.4	18.5	18.2	.819	28.8	.685	45.5
8.4	5.4	1.682	33.3	23.0	20.1	16.0	19.1	19.7	.877	30.0	.719	52.3
8.5	4.9	1.774	35.7	.....	22.5	17.4	20.1	21.9	.787	30.2	.75	61.2
7.5	4.9	1.614	29.6	25	25	15.1	19.8	18.1	.862	31.3	.623	49
7.8	5.2	1.40	27.1	19.2	18.3	16.3	18.2	19.7	.90	30.8	.....	53.7
8.6	4.9	1.67	37.4	20.6	17	15.7	19	18.7	.838	27.5	.66	46.3
9.6	6.3	1.983	35	30	20	15.7	19.7	20	.85	30	.812	55
8.2	5.9	1.65	35	20	18	16	18	19.5	1.025	30	.75	48.3
7.5	4.9	1.25	23.7	19.5	25	15.5	17.4	18.2	.90	29.3	.737	57.5
7.7	4.6	1.636	31.7	22.7	19.4	17.2	17.5	18.8	.77.0	29.3	.65.9	49.0
8.6	4.6	1.525	30	20.7	18.3	16.2	18	18.6	.762	30.6	.69	58.3
7.6	4.5	2.05	36.6	27.5	16.2	15.9	16.4	17.6	.712	28.4	.562	44
7	4.3	1.719	32.8	20	21	16.7	18	18.8	.835	30.7	.725	43.5
7.5	5	1.25	27.5	.....	22	20	17.5	20	.....	27.5	.....	50
7.3	5.9	1.803	34.2	28.3	18.3	15.2	18.8	18.4	.867	27.8	.737	43.5
6.9	6.5	1.377	28.5	30	18.6	17.3	19	18.7	.95	25.5	.804	45.3
7.6	7	1.669	33.2	28.3	20.1	15.1	21.3	19.1	.962	29	.767	45
7	5.8	1.822	33.3	26.8	19.4	15.1	19.9	17.6	.837	31	.698	43.7
8	7	1.65	32	20	14.5	13.3	18.1	20.2	.867	29.2	.85	42
6.6	5.4	1.521	27.5	18	16.7	15.7	17	17.5	.737	27	.60	41.8
7.7	5.4	2.162	38	41.7	16.7	14.4	20.6	20	.817	27.5	.625	45
7	5.6	1.85	36	.....	20	17	19.2	18	.965	30	.85	44
7.7	5	2.008	38.1	35.2	18.7	14.5	18.2	18	.905	25.8	.701	41.9
7.6	5	2.165	40.8	26.3	20.2	14.5	16.1	18.8	.87	25	.737	42.6
8.6	4.9	2.418	46.0	24.7	19.5	15.5	18.0	17.8	.816	28.3	.673	41.8
8.3	5.6	2.25	43.9	28.9	17.9	16	18	18.9	.839	29.7	.638	44.4
8.5	5.2	2.49	44.1	29	25	15.7	18.4	18.2	.93	29.6	.736	43.6
8.7	5.2	2.48	43.5	28.1	21	14.6	17.4	18	.839	25.6	.604	43.7
9.4	5.4	2.47	47.2	20.7	.....	16	17.5	16.7	.828	27.6	.675	43.1
8.1	4.1	2.44	40.2	24	19.5	14.5	16.8	17	.807	31.2	.632	36.7
8.8	4.5	2.32	43.8	22	15	15.2	18.6	19	.83	26	.676	42
8.5	5.9	1.93	36.2	35	.....	16.2	17.4	18.4	.75	30	.679	42
8.5	4.5	2.25	45	26.1	16	13.6	17.4	17.4	.745	26.3	.653	38.5
9.5	4.9	2.65	47.8	22	.....	14.8	18.5	18.5	.962	29.2	.75	42.6
9	4.7	2.762	50.4	21.5	15	17.6	15	15	.858	25.9	.629	41.1
8.3	4.6	2.57	48.9	23.3	25	14.8	17.8	16.6	.74	26.3	.618	41
7.6	4.9	2.40	45.2	19.8	.....	14.4	17.2	15.2	.75	27.1	.621	38.1
8.3	5	2.46	49.5	23.6	.....	14.7	17	17.1	.832	25	.687	40.6
8.3	5	2.333	51.9	23.7	.....	14.3	17.1	16.4	.773	25.7	.65	40.4
8.7	4.7	2.328	44.8	29.2	.....	14.4	17.2	15.9	.75	28.3	.597	37.7
8.5	5.4	2.43	44.8	22	.....	14.6	16.4	16	.755	28.3	.75	37.7
8.9	5.3	2.56	48.6	23.7	15	16.4	18.7	17.1	.806	25.9	.61	41
7.8	4.8	2.69	49.7	19.2	.....	15.3	17	16.9	.875	27	.681	42.6
8.7	4.7	2.65	49.3	21.9	.....	15.4	18.6	17.1	.779	26.6	.649	43.3
8.2	3.5	2.637	48.3	18.2	.....	16.2	17.7	15.7	.825	29	.691	40.4
9.4	5	2.71	48.5	25	.....	17.6	18.2	17.6	.811	30	.754	41.1
9.1	5.4	2.61	48.9	22.7	.....	15	17.7	17.7	.891	30.4	.725	39.9
7.6	4	1.606	32.2	25.8	.....	14.8	18.1	16.9	.85	30.3	.733	40.6
8.1	4.6	2.481	49.2	25	18.2	14.2	17.8	18.3	.744	29.7	.65	41.2
9.2	5.4	2.377	51.5	.....	21.2	17.3	19.7	20.8	.886	31.8	.733	47
9.4	6.8	2.81	51.7	.....	23	17.5	20.6	21	.931	31.4	.744	50
9.2	5.4	2.75	57.5	.....	18.5	16.5	20	20.3	.80	26.7	.75	45
8.8	5	2.36	45.5	28.2	18	16.5	18.2	20.4	.77	28	.64	42
8.2	4.5	1.86	35.8	29.4	20.8	16	19.8	20.1	.78	29	.61	42.5
8.1	4.3	1.85	35.3	29.7	18	16.2	18.1	20	.761	30	.631	43.9
8.3	4.8	1.310	24.7	.....	16.0	19.6	19.5	.....	.783	29.5	.617	46.4
8.3	4.9	1.43	28.2	.....	20	19.1	19	.....	.766	29	.624	46.1
8.2	4.7	1.19	21.2	.....	17	20	20	.....	.80	30	.61	46.7
8.3	5.0	2.023	39.8	.....	19.5	15.4	19.9	20.4	.789	29.9	.695	49.7
8	5.1	1.82	36.7	.....	20	15.3	18.5	19.5	.774	28.1	.645	47.4
8.1	5.3	1.83	32	.....	20	13.7	21.3	21	.771	31.7	.675	49.3
8.2	4.7	2.25	43.3	.....	19	14.7	19	19.8	.788	29.3	.71	50.5
8.7	4.7	2.19	47	.....	18.9	17.9	20.6	21.2	.822	30.5	.75	51.7
7.1	3.9	1.644	35.6	.....	22.3	15.6	19.5	18.8	.776	29.0	.653	48.8
7.7	3.9	1.97	39.2	.....	23.7	16.6	20	19.1	.707	29.4	.731	52.1
6.5	5.3	1.68	40	.....	21.7	17	20	18.5	.817	28.3	.60	48.3
7	3.3	1.34	27.8	.....	20.7	14.7	18.5	19.8	.757	27.6	.62	46.1
7.3	3.6	1.78	36.2	.....	23.5	14.6	20	18.9	.80	28.8	.687	50
7.1	3.3	1.45	35	.....	21.7	15	18.8	17.8	.80	31	.645	47.5
7.4	3.9	1.903	42.2	.....	22.7	14.0	18.7	16.8	.791	30.1	.685	49.4
9.2	3.1	1.86	42.7	.....	21.7	15	20.4	20	.85	34.2	.708	50.7
6.7	5.1	2.03	47.5	.....	25	14.3	18.8	17.1	.833	32.5	.708	51.7
6.8	4.1	2.02	47.5	.....	25	14.2	18.3	16	.817	35	.667	48.7
6.3	3.3	1.44	33	.....	20	12.7	17.5	14.8	.704	25.7	.642	45
6.6	3.2	1.70	33.2	.....	18	13.3	17.2	15	.711	24.2	.636	43
7	3.6	1.86	40	.....	22	14.3	18	15.9	.774	28.9	.623	48.1
8.1	4.8	2.13	45.8	.....	25	13.3	19.2	15.7	.80	30	.737	53.8
8.4	4.2	2.18	47.5	.....	25	14.5	20.5	19.5	.84	30	.76	55

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (Average).....	8.4	7.9	61.5	71.8	27.1	15.5	3.6	54.9	58.9	12.4	cents	\$
Nova Scotia (Average).....	9.6	7.9	67.3	71.3	29.9	13.0	3.9	60.2	44.8	13.4	7.8	16.84
1—Sydney.....	9.6	8.2	66.7	70.9	31	14.9	3.9	70.4	50.7	13.4	8.2	16.58
2—New Glasgow.....	8.6	8	67.5	72.9	30.8	13.1	3.1	57.3	39.9	14	7.2	17.50
3—Amherst.....	8.4	7.6	68.7	71.9	30	12.5	3.7	50	35	13.2	7.4	16.00-16.50
4—Halifax.....	8.4	7.4	68.1	68.7	27.7	14.2	3.7	71	52.7	12.9	8	
5—Windsor.....	8.7	7.9	65	73.3	30	11.7	4.2	57.3	54	13.7	8	
6—Truro.....	9	8	67.5	70	30	11.7	3.4	55	36.7	13	8.2	16.00
7—P.E.I., Charlottetown.....	8	7.4	63.3	71.9	28.2	13.8	4.4	55.7	42.2	13.5	7	16.40
New Brunswick (Average).....	9.3	8.0	62.4	70.5	25.9	12.6	3.5	62.1	39.6	12.6	7.4	17.12
8—Moncton.....	8.4	7.9	67.5	74.6	29	12.9	3.9	66	45.6	13.3	8	18.00
9—St. John.....	7.8	7.8	58	62.7	25	11.6	3.3	62.5	35	12.5	7.2	16.50
10—Fredericton.....	8.6	8.2	64	71.1	25.4	12.9	3.1	56	38.2	11.6	7.2	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	8.6	8	60	73.7	24	13	3.6	64	12.5	7	18.00	
Quebec (Average).....	7.8	7.4	60.5	68.9	26.0	14.0	3.8	53.0	64.5	11.2	6.9	16.22
12—Quebec.....	7.7	7.3	61	72.3	26.7	17.1	3.3	51	66	11.3	7.5	16.50-17.00
13—Three Rivers.....	8.3	7.7	61.4	72.1	25	14.8	3.9	49.5	56.7	11	7.2	16.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7.7	7.2	61.2	70	26.4	14.1	3.1	46.2	58.7	10.8	6.4	16.75-17.75
15—Sorel.....	8.1	7.6	57.2	56.2	25.8	12.4	4.5	51.2	70	10.4	6.9	15.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.6	7.1	59.3	71	25.6	12.4	3.7	51.9	71	10	6.8	15.50-16.00
17—St. John's.....	8	7.4	62.1	68.1	27	13.6	3.9	57.1	66.2	13.2	6.6	15.00
18—Thetford Mines.....	8.2	7.7	64.6	70.4	27	14	4.7	55	61	12.2	7	16.50-17.00
19—Montreal.....	7.5	7	60.8	70.3	25.3	14.8	3.3	55	67.3	11.1	6.6	15.50-17.00
20—Hull.....	7.5	7.3	57	69.5	25.4	12.6	3.4	60	64	10.8	6.7	16.75
Ontario (Average).....	8.4	8.0	62.9	72.8	26.2	13.7	3.5	54.0	59.8	11.8	7.2	16.27
21—Ottawa.....	7.8	7.4	62.2	72.2	26	13	3.5	59	60.8	11.3	7.1	16.75
22—Brookville.....	8.4	8.1	63	74.6	27	13.2	3.4	54	58	11.8	7.2	16.00
23—Kingston.....	7.8	7.4	57.2	67.6	26	13	3.9	56.1	55.7	11.3	7	15.50
24—Belleville.....	8.3	8.2	63.7	72	25.7	13.4	3.9	57.8	70	11.1	6.9	16.00
25—Peterborough.....	7.4	7.3	62.1	67.3	25.5	14.8	3.4	56.7	55	11.2	6.6	15.75
26—Oshawa.....	8.2	7.9	66	74.2	25	12.7	3.3	57	60	12.1	6.8	16.00
27—Orillia.....	8.6	8.4	68	73	20	14.6	3.4	55	50	13	7.9	16.00-16.50
28—Toronto.....	7.9	7.7	62.3	72.5	24.5	11.9	3.4	53.8	52.3	9.9	6.6	15.50-16.00
29—Niagara Falls.....	8.8	8	64.2	76	26.4	14.6	3.6	55.8	66.2	11.6	7.3	g14.50-15.00
30—St. Catharines.....	8.2	8.2	65.6	75.7	24.3	12.2	3.9	50	60	10.9	6.7	g15.50-16.00
31—Hamilton.....	7.8	7.6	63.5	74.1	24.5	12.2	3.5	53.8	58.5	10.4	6.5	15.50
32—Brantford.....	8.1	8	61.5	72	24.7	12.8	3.2	55.8	66.8	10.7	6.9	15.50
33—Galt.....	7.9	7.8	61.2	71.6	24.9	13.6	3	57.5	58.7	10.6	6.7	16.00
34—Guelph.....	8.6	8.3	62.1	72.6	24.7	11.7	3.9	48.3	54	11.1	6.7	15.50-16.00
35—Kitchener.....	8	7.9	49.7	67.9	24.8	13.1	3.5	53.7	57	10.9	6.8	16.00-16.50
36—Woodstock.....	8	7.6	66	71.5	24.6	12.7	3.2	53.8	57.5	11	6.8	16.00
37—Stratford.....	8.3	7.9	61	72.3	25	13.6	2.9	54	51.2	11.2	7.2	15.50-16.00
38—London.....	8.5	8	66.8	73	25.4	14.4	3.5	57.5	61.4	11.6	7.5	16.00-16.50
39—St. Thomas.....	8.7	8.4	65.9	73.6	26.1	13.9	3.6	59.4	63.7	12.3	7.4	16.50
40—Chatham.....	8.1	7.8	60.1	69.2	25.6	13.6	3.4	52.7	66.1	11.6	7.1	15.50
41—Windsor.....	8.1	7.8	63.8	73.9	26	14.6	3.3	55	60	10.6	7.3	g15.50-16.50
42—Sarnia.....	8.8	8.2	64.7	72.8	27.2	13.4	3.3	55	64	11.4	7.3	16.50
43—Owen Sound.....	8.1	7.6	65.6	75	25	12.9	3.4	50.6	58	11.4	7.2	16.00-16.50
44—North Bay.....	8.4	8.1	65.8	74	26.6	14.1	3.5	55	60	13.7	7.1	16.00
45—Sudbury.....	9.2	8.6	69.2	74.4	28	16.1	3.8	54.2	75	14.2	8	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	9.1	8.4	64.3	74.6	31.2	16.2	4.3	52.1	50	14.7	8.3	18.50-19.00
47—Timmins.....	9.3	8.5	63.3	73.3	30	15	4.3	45	45	15	7.8	18.50-19.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	9.2	9	62	76.8	28	15.6	3.6	52	71.6	14.3	7.7	16.50-16.75
49—Port Arthur.....	8.8	8.3	51	73.8	28.5	15	3.2	50	61.2	10.7	8	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	8.3	8	66.8	73.8	29.2	14.4	3.1	48.7	65	12.8	8.2	17.00-17.50
Manitoba (Average).....	8.6	8.3	57.8	72.6	28.6	13.6	3.5	50.0	53.4	11.8	7.6	20.50
51—Winnipeg.....	8.6	8.4	55.6	73.1	27.9	12.0	3.4	50	50	11.6	7.9	19.00
52—Brandon.....	8.5	8.2	60	72.1	29.3	14.2	3.6	50	56.7	12	7.2	22.00
Saskatchewan (Average).....	8.6	8.3	59.0	74.4	28.2	20.6	3.7	54.1	68.9	14.6	7.2	23.62
53—Regina.....	8.7	8.6	60.6	70.5	27.4	21.1	3.3	53.7	73.7	14.5	7.1	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.4	8.5	57.1	77.1	30.8	19.6	4.3	56.4	60			
55—Saskatoon.....	8.2	7.8	58.2	74	26.5	21.4	3.6	52.1	72			
56—Moose Jaw.....	9	8.3	60	76	28.2	20.1	3.7	54.2	70			
Alberta (Average).....	8.8	8.1	56.0	72.1	27.0	19.3	3.5	56.1	62.7			
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.7	8.1	55.6	74.7	26.9	20.7	3.7	62.8	72			
58—Drumheller.....	9.7	8.8	50	70	26.7	22.5	3.6	55	65			
59—Edmonton.....	8.5	8.1	57	69.3	24.5	18	3.3	54	58.7			
60—Calgary.....	8.9	8.1	58.8	72.3	28.8	16.7	3.2	50	60.2			
61—Lethbridge.....	8.4	7.5	58.7	74.2	28	18.7	3.5	58.7	57.5			
British Columbia (Average).....	8.5	7.8	57.9	70.7	28.9	23.3	3.9	53.4	63.2			
62—Vernon.....	9.1	8.2	65.8	73	28.3	20	3.8	56.7	66.7			
63—Nelson.....	9	8.3	59.2	71.3	27.5	20.2	3.8	50.8	63.3			
64—Trail.....	8.2	7.7	55.8	69	26.7	25.5	4	50	60			
65—New Westminster.....	7.9	7.4	56.4	66.1	29.1	17.5	3.9	53.3	61.2			
66—Vancouver.....	8	7.4	55.5	68.3	28.3	22.4	3.7	56	58.3			
67—Victoria.....	8.4	7.7	58.3	72.2	28.7	22.1	3.4	58.7	59			
68—Nanaimo.....	7.9	7.9	56.2	71	31.2	22.5	4.8	51.7	61.7			
69—Prince Rupert.....	9.5	8	56	74.5	31	25	4.3	50	75			

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses working men, but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20, others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others

ND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent	
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
10-332	13-371	12-138	14-472	8-947	10-932	10-076	31-7	13-1	27-394	19-560
9-110	11-950	8-650	10-000	6-050	7-100	5-333	34-3	15-0	22-417	15-083
7-45	10-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00
7-35	15-00				8-00	6-00	35	15	20-00	14-00
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00		6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00
10-00-11-50	11-00-13-50	10-00	13-00	8-00	10-00		35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00
10-00-11-00	10-50-11-50	10-00	11-00	5-00	6-00	c 4-00	35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
10-50-11-00		8-25	9-00	4-25	5-50		35	15	20-00-28-00	16-00-18-00
11-013	13-25	12-00	13-00	7-50	8-50	c 9-00	32	15	19-00-26-00	10-00-14-00
10-00-12-50	13-50	g 10-00	g 10-00	g 8-00	g 9-00	g 7-050	32-4	13-3	27-000	19-250
10-00-13-00	12-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	g32-35	15	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00
10-00-12-00	13-00	11-00	12-00	7-00		c 4-80-6-40	30-32	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
10-80		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		35	15	25-00	18-00
10-081	14-100	13-810	15-601	9-381	11-092	11-876	30-0	13-0	23-000	14-813
10-00	13-00	c 14-67	c 14-67	c 12-00	c 12-00	c 12-00	30	13	27-00-32-00	
10-00-12-00	14-00	12-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c 8-13	30	13	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00
12-00		12-00	18-00	9-00	10-00	c 16-00	29-30	10	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00
9-50		c14-67-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c 10-67	c 13-33	10-00	30	15	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
			c 16-67	c 12-00	c 12-00		30	10-2	18-00-20-00	10-00-12-00
8-50		12-00	14-00	8-00	c 10-00	c 12-00	27-28	12-5	k23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00
9-00	15-50	c 12-00	c 12-00	c 10-00	c 9-00		30	15	16-00	10-50
10-00-11-00	12-50-15-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c 16-00	35	10-12	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00
9-25	13-50-15-00	c 16-00	c 17-23	7-00	c 9-00	c 9-00	28	15	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
11-009	12-862	13-114	15-799	9-952	12-408	11-337	30-1	12-0	28-643	20-900
9-25	13-50-15-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	35	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
10-50		c 16-00	c 16-00	c 11-20	c 11-20		30-32	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00
10-00-12-00	12-50	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	c 14-00	30	12	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
10-00-12-00	12-00-12-50	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	10-00	30	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
9-00	12-00-13-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
	14-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	c 13-00	27-30	10	m20-00-35-00	m18-00-25-00
10-50-13-00	13-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	c 7-72	30	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-15-00
10-00-13-00	10-50-13-00	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	9-10	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00
10-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g30	13	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00
10-00-13-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g 12-00	g30	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
9-00	12-00-30-00	15-00	15-50	12-00	12-50	12-00	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
7-00-9-00	13-00	15-00	17-00	11-00	13-00	c 8-348	23-30	10	22-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
10-00-10-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c 12-00	23	12-5	25-00	16-00-20-00
13-00	10-75-13-00	15-50	16-50	10-50	11-50	c 9-00	27-28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
10-00	10-00-13-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		23-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00
10-00-13-00	13-00-14-00	12-00	16-00	7-50	12-00	c10-67-16-00	25	10	20-00	15-00
10-00-14-00	12-00-13-00	16-00	17-00	15-00	16-00	c 12-00	26-27	14	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00
10-00-13-50	12-00-13-00	c 18-00			c 11-25	c 11-25	23	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
10-50-11-50	11-00-13-00	14-00-15-00	c16-00-20-00		c 20-00	c 20-00	23	15	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
10-00-11-00	12-00	c 18-00			c 16-00	c 9-00-15-00	23	12	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00
11-00	g 13-50	c & g 26-00	g 18-00	c & g 22-00	c & g 14-00	c & g 14-00	30-32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00
9-50	14-00-15-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	5-00-10-00	30	11-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
10-50-10-00	13-00	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	35	12-1	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
12-50					c10-50-15-00	c 12-75	30	15	n 25-00	25-00
10-00-14-00	15-00	c15-00-17-25	c 15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c 15-00	12-75	10-50		35	12-5	p 25-00-30-00	25-00-35-00
16-50	16-00	10-00	12-75	6-00-7-00	11-00	c 6-50	30	12	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
10-00-12-00	11-00	8-50	13-00	6-50	11-00		35	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
10-50-13-50	13-50	11-00	c 14-00	10-00	c 12-00		33	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
10-00-13-50	13-50	11-00	12-00	10-00	11-00		33-8	15-0	35-000	24-500
12-000	14-750	11-000	12-125	7-250	8-625		30-35	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00
10-50-12-50	15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-50		35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00
12-00	14-00	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75		35	15	35-000	23-750
9-938	18-063	8-000	11-875	8-500	10-500	12-333	34-4	15-0	30-00-50-00	30-00
10-00-12-00	17-00-17-50	i 14-00	14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
8-00-9-50	19-00	i 6-50	8-00	5-50	7-00		35	15	35-00	25-00
10-00-11-00	20-00	9-50	10-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	15	35-00	20-00
10-00	16-00	c & i 15-00			c 14-00	c 14-00	35	15	29-375	20-125
6-688	15-125			10-000	11-000	13-000	32-5	13-8	25-00	17-50
g 6-50	g	g	g	g	g	g	35	15	r 35-00	r 25-00
5-00-6-00	16-00			8-00	c 6-00-8-00		30	15	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
10-00-11-50	12-50-16-00			12-00	c 14-00	c 13-00	35	13-8	30-00	18-00
5-00-7-00				9-500	10-333	5-295	30	10	25-813	20-125
10-185	12-050			12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	20-00	18-00
25-6-75				9-00	11-75	7-50	40	15	20-00-30-00	18-00-25-00
75-11-75	13-00-15-50			9-00	10-75		40	15	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
70-11-00	14-50				7-00	4-75	35	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00
75-11-75	11-25				6-50	4-25	30	9	29-00	25-00
50-11-50	11-25			8-00	c 10-00	c 4-77	28	15	18-00-22-00	15-00-17-00
55-11-50	9-00					5-50	35	12	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
7-70-8-20							35	12	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00
10-00-14-00							35	12		

d from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia high as \$40 per month. m. For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20-\$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by \$35. s. Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of com- modities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1924	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1926	Dec. 1926	Jan. 1927
Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	209.2	243.5	171.8	151.7	151.4	156.9	165.5	163.8	150.5	156.0
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	234.4	287.6	178.2	145.8	136.8	139.0	187.9	183.9	159.5	158.0
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	198.7	204.8	154.6	136.8	141.5	137.9	141.1	148.5	143.2	144.2
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	281.4	303.3	165.0	173.0	189.0	216.5	196.7	188.0	155.3	155.7
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	166.4	175.7	176.0	157.4	159.7	155.7	155.6
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	201.8	244.4	185.7	150.3	158.9	168.5	158.4	147.5	146.0	145.6
VI.—Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	135.6	137.7	98.6	99.3	9.5	94.5	107.7	105.9	96.7	96.4
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	163.8	197.5	205.4	191.3	185.7	185.5	177.2	177.2	174.5	174.4
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	185.4	223.3	184.7	169.5	166.4	168.4	156.7	157.6	157.8	155.7
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	232.5	258.2	164.2	139.3	128.2	128.2	178.1	173.0	151.8	152.6
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	177.5	173.5	142.3	144.3	132.3	130.4	155.1	161.7	149.5	147.5
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	166.4	175.7	176.0	157.4	159.7	155.7	155.6
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	167.8	196.2	175.6	159.5	156.9	159.1	153.6	150.8	147.7	147.5
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	206.0	244.0	168.4	146.5	142.8	145.9	166.4	164.4	151.2	151.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	204.4	242.0	180.0	154.7	156.7	159.4	163.3	159.2	149.6	149.6
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	191.7	226.1	174.4	156.2	153.0	154.3	154.5	166.1	158.2	158.1
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	207.6	244.4	170.7	147.5	148.1	151.1	159.1	173.2	156.3	156.2
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	218.2	249.7	176.0	190.1	212.0	208.7	252.4	246.1	230.4	227.1
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	216.6	261.2	186.9	146.5	139.4	125.0	204.1	177.8	159.2	160.0
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	131.6	183.2	109.2	96.0	96.0	96.0	104.0	104.0	116.0	128.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	177.5	173.5	142.3	144.3	132.3	130.4	155.1	161.7	149.5	147.5
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	221.6	249.4	218.6	206.0	180.8	165.6	181.5	156.2	163.8	160.2
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	204.1	209.2	152.7	126.7	143.6	120.8	131.3	150.2	138.1	139.0
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	192.8	203.0	167.8	147.0	148.9	156.4	139.0	157.5	144.5	148.6
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	237.2	408.3	213.3	156.6	162.5	229.8	159.0	140.7	155.5	153.1
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	245.4	431.1	170.0	162.7	126.8	196.1	138.6	370.6	200.0	192.2
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	197.6	213.1	159.7	154.4	160.9	196.2	193.1	147.2	185.3	178.4
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	204.1	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	248.4	283.8	186.9	176.7	156.9	164.6	152.8	153.4	153.7	152.7
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	171.6	260.1	179.2	166.9	159.3	158.3	148.7	157.2	160.5	160.5
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	232.5	263.2	186.3	164.4	164.5	158.9	152.9	152.6	151.6	151.6
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	152.3	185.0	176.9	167.7	157.6	158.1	147.3	158.7	163.3	163.3
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	139.1	245.3	323.4	249.4	222.1	219.6	196.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	336.9	490.6	461.6	405.5	325.3	274.7	263.8	321.6	321.2	321.2
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	150.6	182.3	174.8	166.0	156.2	157.1	146.3	157.5	162.2	162.2
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	206.2	241.9	167.3	143.4	143.6	143.3	163.8	153.1	142.5	143.8
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	164.6	197.1	206.5	193.6	189.3	187.6	181.0	180.7	180.2	180.2
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	216.6	264.5	248.0	282.0	288.0	223.4	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	94.5	99.9	142.1	161.5	194.1	206.4	193.2	187.9	186.8	180.6	180.7	180.8	180.8
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	242.3	242.2	268.6	200.5	157.1	193.9	204.0	188.9	174.5	160.5	158.9
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	210.7	246.8	163.0	138.0	138.8	138.6	162.0	150.1	138.5	139.9
Building and Construction Materials....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	175.0	214.9	183.2	163.2	163.8	167.7	152.1	152.6	147.7	147.5
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	163.8	206.4	180.0	162.3	163.2	166.1	146.6	149.8	148.0	147.7
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	303.2	313.7	173.3	161.3	189.6	199.9	211.0	185.3	169.6	167.1
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	192.4	227.7	192.6	165.7	163.2	169.0	161.1	157.0	145.0	145.0
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	218.8	254.0	158.4	132.2	133.2	132.3	164.2	149.5	136.4	138.1
For Textile and Clothing Industries..	21	96.2	184.2	274.1	288.8	310.2	157.3	170.0	194.4	227.6	200.3	190.2	151.8	152.1
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	445.6	477.5	264.4	318.3	273.9	254.7	268.2	333.8	443.7	414.8
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	217.4	176.3	98.0	96.3	110.6	89.8	108.2	100.6	92.8	93.1
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	155.1	173.0	123.2	110.7	114.4	117.8	121.8	116.1	109.7	109.3
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	184.0	208.7	184.8	167.9	158.4	152.7	152.0	154.8	181.1	153.4
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	180.2	186.6	114.3	105.8	100.3	94.7	103.4	117.5	102.0	104.5
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	261.7	280.7	177.7	128.1	124.4	111.1	215.6	169.4	150.9	154.0
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	209.9	265.8	186.7	149.7	147.8	148.3	164.1	155.9	150.9	150.6

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Prices in Great Britain and the United States and in various countries of Europe showed a downward tendency at the end of the year. This is due in a large measure to a decline in prices of fuel following the settlement of the British strike.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 180.7 in December, 1926, a decline of about 5 per cent for the month. There was a slight increase in "other foods" and declines in cereals and meat, textiles and the miscellaneous group (rubber, timber, oils). The outstanding variation was a decline of about 20 per cent in minerals, which brought the level of the group almost down to that of July.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 142.1 for December, showing a decline of 7.1 per cent for the month. While all groups except "other food" showed declines, the low level was largely due to the drop in coal prices, for the group "other metals and minerals" declined 23.0 per cent. Cereals declined 3.5 per cent; meat and fish, 1.1 per cent; iron and steel, 6.3 per cent; cotton, 3.5 per cent; other textiles, 0.1 per cent, and other materials 3.3 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 175 in January a decline of 4 points or 2.2 per cent. The chief change for the month was a decline in the fuel and light group of 14.0 per cent, to reach 215. Foods declined one point, rent rose one point and clothing and sundries showed no change. The index number at February 1 was 172, foods, clothing and fuel and light all showing declines.

Austria

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living in Vienna, on the base July, 1914=1, was 15,113 in January, as against 14,043 in December. Foods rose about 7 per cent, with increases shown in bread, rye flour, sugar, and veal. In the fuel and light group, a slight increase was shown, caused by a higher price for coal. Other groups showed no change.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the *Statistique Générale*, on the base 100 in 1914, was 641 at the end of December, as against 698 at the end of November. When the recent rise of about 50 per cent in the franc is taken into consideration it is seen that the level of prices is very high. The index numbers of native French and imported products, which were 733 to 1,074 at the end of July and practically the same at the end of November, were 648 to 628 at the end of December, making native products so high as to handicap French goods in foreign markets and enabling foreign producers to undersell the French manufacturers at home.

RETAIL PRICES.—The index numbers of retail prices in Paris, showing prices of 13 articles, July 1914=100, was 599 in December, the same as in November.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official statistical office has reconstructed its wholesale prices index number, making it more elaborate and including manufactured goods, the base remaining as before, 100 in 1913. The groups contained in the new index are as follows: agricultural products (four groups); colonial products; industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, (eleven groups); manufactured goods (producers' goods, consumers' goods). The index number of all commodities declined from 137.2 on December 21 to 135.7 on January 12. Agricultural products declined from 144.3 to 139.4; colonial products rose from 127.3 to 129.5; industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods rose from 128.5 to 129.0, and manufactured goods fell from 142.0 to 141.6.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living, on the base 1913-14=100, was 144.3 in December as against 143.6 in November. Foods rose 0.9 per cent with slight increases shown by bread, flour, groceries, milk and milk products. Potatoes and eggs rose more slowly than they had done previously. Vegetable prices rose after a period of decline. The decline in meats, which had been noticed previously, ceased. Clothing declined slightly, and other groups showed no appreciable change.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base prices in 1913=100, was 150 in December, an

advance of two points over the November level. The greatest advance was one of 20 points or 16.1 per cent in fuels and lubricating oils. Animal foods rose slightly and there were slight declines in feed and forage, iron and its products, textiles and chemical products.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, showed a decline for December of more than one-half of one per cent, reaching 147.2. Fuels declined 3.8 per cent owing to decreases for bituminous coal and coke. In all other groups except farm products and miscellaneous commodities, December prices averaged slightly below those of the month before. Farm products were slightly higher than in November, while there was no change in the general level of the miscellaneous group.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of 106 commodities)

was \$12.5153 for February 1, a decrease of 2 per cent from January 1. "Seasonal and climatic conditions operated to depress some dairy products, eggs and tobacco, and a large decline in the drug list is chargeable to lower alcohol prices. Of thirteen groups of commodities, nine moved downward, while prices on four advanced. Commodity groups declining included provisions, chemicals and drugs, miscellaneous products, textiles, metals, coal and coke, building materials, fruits and naval stores. Groups advancing were oils, hides and leather, food, animals and breadstuffs."

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life showing the changes in level of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 162.3 in December as against 162.1 in November. Foods rose slightly, fuel and light declined slightly, and other elements showed no change.

COMPARISON OF PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES IN TERMS OF FOOD AND RENT IN CAPITAL AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

SINCE July, 1924, the International Labour Office has maintained the record of the comparative real wages in various countries, compiled and published by the British Ministry of Labour in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* since 1923. Summaries of these figures were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in August, 1923, June 1924, December, 1924, November, 1925. The accompanying table is taken from the *International Labour Review* for October, 1926.

As before, the purpose of the calculations is to show the comparative amounts of food which can be purchased in the various cities with the wages of forty-eight hours' work. For this purpose index numbers were calculated by taking 100 to represent the amount of each article of food which forty-eight hours' normal wages in each trade would purchase in London, and then finding what ratio of 100 would represent the corresponding amount for each article of food and each trade in each other city included. These ratios or "index numbers" were then averaged for each city for all trades included.

The International Labour Office has calcu-

lated the averages weighting the figures according to British standards of consumption and has produced averages weighted according to standards in various groups of countries with more or less similar standards of living.

In addition by taking an average of the results according to the six standards adopted, a general average is produced which stands as an international average by means of which the standard of living in each city can be compared to that in London.

A calculation has also been made as to the comparative purchasing power of the wages if an allowance is made for rent payments as well as for food costs and this appears in the last column of the table of index numbers.

It is pointed out that the data used for the comparisons are not strictly comparable owing to differences in consumption in the various countries, that the wages data is for only four industries, building, metal, furniture and printing trades and that the prices data is for only eighteen items of food and that while a percentage allowance of the cost of food is made for rent no allowance is made for fuel, clothing and miscellaneous items.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES (OR COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY—WAGES) IN VARIOUS CITIES AT JULY 1, 1926
(London = 100).

City	Food only						Food and Rent	
	Index Numbers based on quantities of each kind of food consumed in						General Average index nos. (based on food only)	General Average index nos. (with allowance for rent)
	Belgium and France	Central European Countries	Great Britain	Southern European Countries	Scandinavian Countries	Overseas Countries		
London.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amsterdam.....	94	93	82	89	98	89	91	91
Berlin.....	63	81	63	65	78	69	70	66
Brussels (a).....	40	44	38	33	45	43	41	44
Copenhagen.....	99	122	103	106	132	112	112	112
Dublin.....	97	99	100	96	102	97	99	108
Lisbon (b).....	38	36	32	33	34	35	35	
Oslo.....	37	51	36	40	51	44	43	48
Stockholm.....	57	64	50	56	57	53	56	
Warsaw (b).....	44	50	43	46	53	46	47	49
Vienna.....	144	144	149	145	162	158	150	148
Philadelphia.....	163	150	169	169	176	176	167	167
San Francisco.....	49	53	48	51	51	49	50	54
Geneva.....	41	56	43	43	52	47	47	50
Rome (b).....	43	47	40	44	45	44	44	47
Stockholm (c).....	81	87	84	82	104	92	88	86
London.....	128	124	137	136	123	136	131	131
London.....	37	48	37	38	47	41	41	42
London.....	36	50	39	39	55	44	44	50
London.....	42	54	37	44	51	45	46	47

(a) The figures for Brussels are abnormally low; this is due to the fall in the value of the franc, to which wages and prices have not yet become adjusted.

(b) The figures for Lisbon, Rome and Milan, are relatively low. This may be accounted for in part by the differences in the items of food consumption in these countries from those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the table. The budgets used in the comparisons do not make adequate allowance for the large consumption of vegetables in the southern European countries.

(c) No figures for metal trades available.

(d) Based on a weighted average wage. For other cities an unweighted average of wages has been used.

Annual Holidays for Workers and Collective Agreements

The International Labour Review, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, has an interesting article in its December 26 number entitled "Annual Holidays for Workers and Collective Agreement." For some years past, especially since the war, there has been a movement towards adoption of a system of compulsory holidays with pay, either for all workers or at least for very large groups of wage earners. In various countries this movement has taken definite shape in legislative measures, but this legislation does not fully represent the situation, and it is in countries where no law as to holidays exists that collective agreements are of the greatest importance.

The article is limited to an examination of the systems of holidays with pay set up by collective agreements which are at present in force in European industry. The data are derived from a study of some 500 agreements, national, regional, or district, all typical in their respective spheres, and some including

both manual and non-manual workers under the same regulations. It is found that in Germany, Italy, Sweden, and Norway, holidays with pay are very generally provided for by collective agreements, and in the Netherlands, Great Britain, Roumania, Denmark and Switzerland, the number of workers entitled to a paid holiday is also considerable. In Europe at present some nineteen million workers (approximately forty per cent of the whole number) are entitled to an annual holiday with pay, either by law, or under collective agreements. In the countries where such holidays are not yet general, provisions as to annual holidays are most frequently found in the collective agreements in the printing, food and clothing industries. The provisions found in collective agreements are regarded by the writer as indicating the needs of the parties affected and as likely to prove of great value in the drafting of subsequent legislation.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926

THE number of fatal industrial accidents and such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1926 was 386, there being 153 in October, 139 in November and 94 in December. In the fourth quarter of 1925, 296 fatal accidents were recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners, and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports of accidents were also recorded from local newspapers.

By groups of industries the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 46; logging, 41; fishing and trapping, 7; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 49; manufacturing, 59; construction, 44; transportation and public utilities, 110; service, 21; trade, 7; finance, 2. In agriculture, with the exception of a number of accidents in October due to harvesting operations, those recorded were owing to the usual hazard of the industry. There was a seasonal increase in accidents in logging, and a seasonal decline in those in fishing and trapping. The mining accidents contain a list of ten fatalities caused by an explosion in the McGillivray mine at Coleman, Alberta, on November 23. As the explosion occurred at five o'clock in the morning, only 28 men were in the mine, and 18 escaped to the surface. While the number of accidents in the manufacturing group was large, they were distributed over the various branches of the industry, the largest number occurring in the iron and steel division. In the construction industry a seasonal decline was reflected in the falling-off of accidents at the close of the year. The number of fatalities in transportation and public utilities was large, steam railways being responsible for over 50 per cent of these. On October 28, a collision of a freight train and a working train, at Glendyne Siding, Quebec, near the New Brunswick

boundary, caused the death of five labourers. On November 27, five men who were completing the installation of a steam boiler in the engine roundhouse at Doucet, Quebec, were killed, when the boiler exploded apparently owing to the safety valve having been inadvertently screwed down before the pressure was turned on. In water transportation before the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence river there were two serious disasters, one of which was the burning of the steamer *Montreal*, near Sorel, on November 18, on which occasion three of the crew lost their lives, and the other, the capsizing, owing to shifting of badly loaded cargo, of the steamer *Guidon* off Godbout, Quebec, on October 15, when eleven people were drowned. Eight of these fatalities were considered to be industrial accidents, seven (members of the crew) coming in the group "water transportation," and one, an inspecting engineer of the Federal Department of Public Works, being classified under "service: public administration." In the latter group, four fire fighters at Winnipeg were killed on December 23 by the collapse of a wall during a theatre fire.

In regard to the report on accidents during the third quarter of 1926, published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1926, two cases of duplication were found, and two accidents under "Construction, bridge and highway," tabulated on page 1166, have been deleted owing to mention elsewhere. These are "Labourer, near Rousseau, Ont., July 8," and "Labourer, Sherbrooke, Que., September 1."

Supplementary list of accidents.—The third supplementary list of accidents occurring during the year 1926 contains 15 accidents, including 2 in January, one of which resulted fatally; in November, making 71; two in March (one being a case of fatal industrial disease) making 80; one in July, making 144; 4 in August, making 192; and 6 in September, making 99. This accounts for the two duplicates mentioned above.

Of these 15 accidents, three were under logging; two under metalliferous mining; two under saw and planing mills; one each under construction and steam railways; two under water transportation; three under retail trade, and one under service, public administration.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CULTURE--				
Farmer	Green Harbour, N.S.	Oct. 4	4	Fell from load of hay.
Harvester	Near Belisle, Sask.	" 4	4	Burned to death in burning barn.
Harvester	Near Belisle, Sask.	" 4	4	
Farmer	Binscarth, Man.	" 6	19	Caught in feeder while pitching sheaves.
Farmer	Blanchard Tp., Ont.	" 7	63	Fell from load while filling silo.
Operator of corn cutter	Near Ottawa, Ont.	" 8	26	Thrown by belt against crank of tractor.
Farmer	Deloraine, Man.	" 9	40	Caught in pulley of threshing machine.
Farmer	Nissouri Tp., Ont.	" 12	48	Returning from milk delivery; truck struck by train.
Farmer	Moon Hills, Sask.	" 13	52	Run over by tractor.
Farmer	Sedgewick, Alta.	" 15	60	Drawn into feed belt of thresher.
Farmer	North Dumfries, Ont.	" 15	64	Mangled by corn binder.
Farmer	Glenavon, Sask.	" 15	38	Drawn into threshing machine by belt.
Farmer	Pincher Creek, Alta.	" 15	60	Crushed by tractor.
Farmer	St. Nicholas, Que.	" 19		Fell from hayloft.
Harvester	Beiseker, Alta.	" 23		Automobile accident; employers arrested on charge of manslaughter.
Harvester	"	" 23		
Farmer	Melita, Man.	" 23	66	Gored by bull; died Oct. 28, 1926.
Farm hand	Cataraqui, Ont.	" 26	70	Kicked by horse; died Oct. 27.
Farmer	Bromptonville, Que.	" 26	28	Blasting rocks; rammed dynamite with iron bar; fatally injured in explosion.
Farmer	Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	" 29	21	Caught in belt of an engine.
Farmer	Langruth, Man.	" 29	33	Hurled from threshing machine when clothing caught in a belt.
Farmer	Sydney, N.S.	Nov 1	40	Fell from wagon.
Farmer's wife	Near Three Hills, Alta.	" 2		Fell into water tank; drowned.
Farmer	London Tp., Ont.	" 3		Thrown to ground when ladder slipped.
Stockman	Near Farlane, Ont.	" 4		
Stockman	"	" 4		Collision of freight trains; burned.
Stockman	"	" 4		
Stockman	"	" 4		
Farmer	Near Price Albert, Sask.	" 4	48	Struck by falling framework at barn-raising.
Labourer	Phoenix, Alta.	" 6	24	Struck on head by falling tree.
Farmer	Near Quebec, Que.	" 13		Buried under load which capsized when on way to market.
Farmer	Matilda Tp., Ont.	" 15		Trapped in burning barn.
Farm hand	Langdon, Alta.	" 18	21	Struck by wagon tongue when stopping runaway team.
Farm hand	Parkhill, Ont.	" 24		Fell from haymow.
Farmer	Embro, Ont.	Dec. 2	74	Fell from load of wood; died Dec. 6.
Farm hand	Near Arthur, Ont.	" 3	35	Fell from haymow.
Farmer	St. Leonard, Que.	" 7	50	Sleigh struck by train.
Farmer	"	" 7	20	
Farmer's wife	Hanna, Alta.	" 11		Lost in blizzard on her own farm.
Farm hand	Pointe Claire, Que.	" 13	23	Kicked by a frightened cow; died Dec. 15.
Farmer	Lumby, B.C.	" 14	56	Struck by a falling tree.
Farmer	Fairfield, Ont.	" 16	50	Struck by disconnected blade from rotary power saw.
Farmer	Kinloss Tp., Ont.	" 18	24	Caught in shaft of engine while sawing wood; died Dec. 20.
Farmer's wife	Annabel Tp., Ont.	" 23	70	While milking was trampled by cow; died Dec. 26.
Farmer	West Hill, Ont.	" 24		While driving on load of hay was struck by car and thrown to ground.
Farmer	Arden, Ont.	" 24		Shipped on ice while cutting wood and was cut by axe.
AGING--				
Labourer	Thor Lake, Ont.	Oct. 3		Drowned.
Loading leverman	Youbou, B.C.	" 7	34	Log dropped onto load broke, hitting victim.
Trucker	Timberland limit, B.C.	" 8		Caught between two logs.
Labourer	Ft. Frances, Ont.	" 13	48	Leg fractured.
Lead Feller	Myrtle Point, B.C.	" 13	42	Struck by falling tree.
Engineer	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	" 14	63	Tree fell against engine house, pinning victim under roof.
Logger	Green Ridge, N.B.	" 22	54	Crushed by falling tree.
Pushman	Thor Lake, Ont.	" 22		Struck by tree.
Labourer	Kearney, Ont.	" 24	36	Thrown by team against tree.
Log tender	Great Central, B.C.	" 25	44	Struck by tree broken by log which caught in line.
Teamster	St. Isidore, Que.	" 26	25	Crushed between two loads of wood.
Timber cruiser	Madawaska Co., N.B.	" 26	37	Canoe swamped in river; drowned.
Logger	Port Alberni, B.C.	" 27		Was knocked backwards by falling tree, falling and fracturing skull.
Seller	Headquarters, B.C.	" 27		Struck by limb from snag; died Oct. 29.
Logger	Rock Lake, Ont.	" 29	18	Struck by falling tree.
Camp cook	Alco, B.C.	Nov. 11	50	Crushed by tree which crashed through camp in storm.
Logger	Pitt Lake, B.C.	" 12		Blasting accident; struck by rock; died Nov. 13.
Labourer	Sudbury, Ont.	" 13		Struck by tree.
Woodsmen	Madawaska Co., N.B.	" 16	35	Struck by falling tree.
Log cutter	Lost Dog Lake, Ont.	" 17		Struck on head.
Seller	Reid Bay, B.C.	" 17		Struck by falling tree, which split.
Labourer	Rainy River, Ont.	" 17	23	Crushed skull.
Logger	Maple Ridge, B.C.	" 19	30	Struck by flying slab.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Logging—Con.				
Logger.....	Near Ladysmith, B.C.....	Nov. 20	22	Shot on way to work; violence.
Logger.....	Onaping Lake, Ont.....	" 25	28	Fell under sleigh.
Labourer.....	Rainy Lake, Ont.....	" 26	43	Leg fractured by tree.
Logger.....	Rainy Lake, Ont.....	" 26	32	Struck by tree.
Logger.....	Labelle Co., Que.....	" 26	16	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Labelle Co., Que.....	" 27	37	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Gogama, Ont.....	" 30	30	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Jervis Inlet, B.C.....	Dec. 1	40	Struck by rigging line.
Logger.....	North of Atikokan, Ont.....	About Dec. 1		Leg crushed by falling tree. Died of exposure on way to obtain aid.
Logger.....	Theodosia Arm, B.C.....	" 2	25	Struck by top of falling tree.
Logger.....	Sioux Lookout, Ont.....	" 8	28	Struck by falling tree.
Feller.....	Weir, Que.....	" 10	55	Crushed by falling tree; died Dec. 12.
Labourer.....	Port Haney, B.C.....	" 11	35	Struck by limb lopped off by falling tree.
	Port Haney, B.C.....	" 12		Crushed by boulder falling from hill following blast.
Logger.....	Lake Claire, Que.....	" 17	52	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Near Kaslo, B.C.....	" 23	35	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Presqu'Isle, N.B.....	" 25	55	Struck by falling tree limb.
Logger.....	Near St. Cyprien, Que.....	" 31	29	Struck by falling tree.
Fishing—				
Deckhand.....	Valdez Island, B.C.....	Oct. 2		Drowned.
Four Indian fishermen	Hecate Strait, B.C.....	" 7		Fishing craft capsized in storm.
Cook on fish boat.....	Seymour Narrows, B.C.....	Nov. 15		Fell overboard, drowned.
Fisherman.....	Off East Head Light, N.B.....	" 15		Side of capsized boat struck head of victim.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous Mining:				
Miner.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	Oct. 4	41	Explosion; struck by rock; fell down stopped. Alleged carelessness.
Foreman of tramline	Stewart, B.C.....	" 7	42	Struck on head by runaway bucket.
Pluggerman.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 10	23	Struck by flying rock from blast; fell into glory hole.
Mucker.....	Sandon, B.C.....	" 26	23	Struck by rock falling from wall in which blast holes had been drilled.
Miner.....	Silver Centre, Ont.....	" 27	21	Crushed between cage and timbers of shaft.
Workman in concentrating mill.....	Anyox, B.C.....	Nov. 2	24	Missed footing and fell into crushed ore bin. Smothered.
Crusher.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 16	36	Caught in a crusher.
Cook at mine.....	New Denver, B.C.....	Dec. 4	45	Fell from trail, returning to camp.
Labourer.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	" 11	37	Struck on head by rock.
Outside worker.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 18	70	Knocked down by an ore train.
Chief setter on diamond drill.....	Rouyn, Que.....	" 23	40	Struck by tree which broke when used to hoist machinery.
Coal Mining:				
Rope rider.....	Wayne, Alta.....	Oct. 2	32	Crushed against side of entry when car jumped track.
Miner.....	Rosedale, Alta.....	" 2		Jammed between car and loader; died Oct. 7.
Sheet tender.....	Westville, N.S.....	" 9	19	Box jumped track, knocking out timbers, causing fall of coal which buried victim.
Brusher.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 10	28	Crushed by falling rock.
Loader.....	Extension, B.C.....	" 15	over 21	Carried up slope on loaded trip; fractured spine; death on Jan. 15, 1927, caused by septic absorption.
Driver.....	Glance Bay, N.S.....	" 20	21	Crushed by stone dislodged by box.
Miner.....	Glance Bay, N.S.....	" 29		Kicked by a pit horse.
Miner.....	Three Hills, Alta.....	Nov. 4	22	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 10	40	Struck by slab of rock from roof; died Nov. 11.
Onsetter.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 11		Crushed by fall of stone.
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 15	25	Crushed by rock; died Nov. 18.
Miner.....	Saunders, Alta.....	" 18	27	Fall of rock from pot-hole in roof.
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 19	27	Struck by fall of rock.
Fire boss.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 23	42	
Motor repairer.....	".....	" 23	27	
Miner.....	".....	" 23	47	
Miner.....	".....	" 23	38	
Miner.....	".....	" 23	22	Explosion of dust and gas in mine.
Miner.....	".....	" 23	37	
Miner.....	".....	" 23	43	
Miner.....	".....	" 23	45	
Driver.....	".....	" 23	26	
Rock miner.....	".....	" 23	27	
Miner.....	Clover Bar, Alta.....	" 23	46	Buried by clay from roof.
Miner.....	Near Bienfait, Sask.....	" 24		Struck on head by coal while ascending shaft.
Miner.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 25		Crushed by fall of coal.
Carrier.....	Aerial, Alta.....	Dec. 7		Struck by a loaded car bumped by an empty car.
Miner.....	Cammore, Alta.....	" 10	27	Crushed by fall of top coal.
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 11		Fall of stone.
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 17	45	Crushed by fall of stone.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
ING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUAR- RYING—Con. Metal Mining—Con.				
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alta.	Dec. 17	31	Fell off a mine car and was dragged and crushed.
Miner.....	Coalspur, Alta.	" 23	42	Disregarding warning walked under hanging mass of coal, which fell, crushing him.
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alta.	" 27	33	Caught between mine cars.
Non-metallic mineral, mining and quarry- ing, n.e.s.	New Waterford, N.S.	" 29	.....	Struck on ankle by rake.
Labourer.....	Rock Island, Que.	Nov. 11	48	Crushed by slide of gravel.
Foreman in gravel pit	New Westminster, B.C.	" 16	53	Buried by cave-in of gravel pit.
Miner.....	Theftford Mines, Que.	" 19	19	Struck and run over by mine car.
Handy boy.....	Pine Falls, Man.	" 29	14	Crushed by gravel.
FACTURING— Edible foods, drink and tobacco:				
Employee of flour mill.....	Goderich, Ont.	Oct. 13	54	Fell into bran bin; suffocated.
Miller.....	King's Co., N.B.	Nov. 4	.....	Killed in grist mill.
Labourer with alco- hol company.....	Corbyville, Ont.	" 14	65	Suffocated in grain bin.
Miller.....	Vernon River, P.E.I.	" 17	29	Was shutting off crusher which burst, striking him on forehead.
Edible foods: Cannister.....	Montreal, Que.	" 11	52	Run over and dragged in runaway.
Labourer.....	Calgary, Alta.	" 27	39	Rolling heavy barrels; partner slipped and barrel crushed victim.
Labourer.....	Edmonton, Alta.	Dec. 15	46	Fell off a ladder.
Milkery employee.....	Giffard, Que.	" 24	34	Caught and crushed by elevator.
THING: Resident.....	Milton, Ont.	Oct. 27	.....	.....
Superintendent.....	"	" 27	.....	.....
Superintendent of knitting company.....	"	" 27	.....	Struck by train
Labourer with corset company.....	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 3	56	Ran nail in thumb, infection.
Engineer with cloth- ing company.....	London, Ont.	" 23	61	Fell from ladder when he was closing valve, owing to breaking of tube.
Other, fur and pro- ducts: Foreman with belt- ing company.....	Montreal, Que.	Nov. 20	53	Died of heart failure after walking up three flights of stairs.
Paper, paper, and paper goods:				
Labourer.....	Thorold, Ont.	Oct. 6	41	Electrocuted while feeding a conveyor.
Labourer.....	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	" 22	26	Gassed.
Electrician.....	Ansonville, Ont.	" 25	38	Electrocuted; attempting to investigate cause of death of another electrician.
Carpenter.....	Merritton, Ont.	" 31	48	Were repairing pulp beater machine which exploded. Thought to contain explosive from previous use in a munitions factory.
Repair man.....	"	" 31	42	Caught in chain and cut by saws.
Labourer.....	Three Rivers, Que.	Nov. 5	28	Touched live wire; electrocuted.
Miner.....	Three Rivers, Que.	" 16	23	Fell from scaffolding; died Nov. 22.
Labourer.....	Bromptonville, Que.	Dec. 16	23	Repairing steam pipe which exploded.
Smith.....	Espanola, Ont.	" 22	35	While placing guard over motor, was electrocuted.
Paper mill worker.....	Kenogami, Que.	" 28	.....	Struck by heavy piece of machinery
and planing mills: Cannister.....	Haliburton, Ont.	Oct. 13	43	While moving car with team slipped beneath wheels.
Labourer.....	St. Romuald, Que.	" 27	57	Broken chain caused fall into river; drowned.
Labourer.....	Bruce Mines, Ont.	" 31	62	Hit on head with stick of pulp.
Labourer.....	Ruel, Ont.	Nov. 2	.....	Struck by tree.
Labourer.....	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	" 10	.....	Fell into flume and carried into barking machine.
Labourer.....	Chipman, N.B.	" 13	16	Struck by end of a belt idling on the shaft.
Labourer.....	New Westminster, B.C.	Dec. 2	37	Struck and run over by a lumber carrier. Died Dec. 3.
Mill worker.....	New Westminster, B.C.	" 14	.....	Struck by steel "dog" holding log in position.
Wool mill operator.....	Buck Creek, Alta.	" 18	51	Entangled in machinery.
Other, products: Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 11	21	Was spraying paint, woodwork caught fire. Man was fatally burned.
Proprietor of factory Steel and Products: Night fireman.....	White Rock, B.C.	" 18	.....	Truck struck by train.
Driver with machi- nery company.....	Guelph, Ont.	Oct. 2	.....	Shot while on duty.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 8	.....	Strain.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 11	43	Struck by travelling crane.
Miner.....	Montreal, Que.	" 12	33	Fell to ground from side of building after touch- ing electric wires.
Slender.....	Plessisville, Que.	" 13	60	Slipped when helping to hoist iron bar, causing other workers to let it fall on him.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—Con.				
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—Con.</i>				
Grinder with cutlery company	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Oct. 15	29	Caught in shafting.
Night watchman	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	65	Trapped by elevator gates, crushed by elevator.
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	" 27	27	Fell off building.
Employee (female)	Bedford, Que.	" 27	26	Struck by automobile, as she came out of fact died Oct. 30.
Labourer	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Nov. 4	26	Walked off end of ore dock in darkness, drowned.
Assistant packer	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	60	Hernia.
Helper	Toronto, Ont.	" 11	41	Fell down stairs.
Pipe moulder	Fort William, Ont.	" 24	42	Struck on head and crushed by heavy mould.
Electric welder's helper	Anyox, B.C.	Dec. 8	22	Electrocuted by high voltage wire.
Carpenter at plate mill	Sydney, N.S.	" 10	49	Crushed by a crane, which backed too far.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	69	Cut hand; infection.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 23	42	Slipped and fell into vat of acid.
Carpenter	Guelph, Ont.	" 28	25	Fell to floor when scaffold broke; died Jan. 1, 1927.
Moulder	Hamilton, Ont.	" 31	30	Crushed by huge casting which fell on him.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products:</i>				
Labourer with electrical manufacturing company	Hamilton, Ont.	Dec. 22	49	Cut face; infection.
<i>Non-metallic mineral products:</i>				
Pipe fitter for coke company	Glace Bay, N.S.	Nov. 16	64	Fell from staging.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 16	30	Clothing caught in a belt; victim drawn into machinery.
<i>Chemical and Allied Products:</i>				
Employee of oil company	E. Calgary, Alta.	Oct. 25	46	Collapsed at work.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Building and structures:</i>				
Labourer on warehouse construction	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 1	29	Struck by a column. Died of fractured Jan. 11, 1927.
Labourer	Three Rivers, Que.	" 1	23	Struck by falling block of wood.
Carpenter	Regina, Sask.	" 2	56	Fell from scaffold onto concrete floor.
Labourer	Essex, Ont.	" 2	2	Cut leg; infection.
Roofers	Pine Falls, Man.	" 2	2	Fell from ladder.
Foreman erector	Temiskaming, Ont.	" 7	34	Fell to concrete floor from high platform.
Labourer	Ottawa, Ont.	" 12	26	Cut foot on nail; infection.
Carpenter	Calgary, Alta.	" 13	20	Thrown into tank by collapse of scaffold.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	" 14	38	Fell from ladder and was struck by same.
Workman demolishing building	St. John, N.B.	" 16	35	Crushed in collapse of condemned building.
Painter	St. John, N.B.	" 20	43	Thrown to pavement by breaking of window stage.
Foreman electrician	East Templeton, Que.	" 22	34	Helping put up pole which slipped, striking victim.
Labourer	Sydney, N.S.	" 23	23	Staging broke; man fell 5 feet and broke leg.
Steamfitter	Banff, Alta.	" 27	35	Collapse of derrick.
Labourer	Kapuskasing, Ont.	" 28	28	Run over by switching freight cars.
Carpenter	Fort Frances, Ont.	Nov. 12	29	Fell off scaffold.
Labourer	Fort William, Ont.	" 24	49	Ribs broken.
Carpenter	Montreal, Que.	" 27	50	Buried beneath wall which blew down.
Plasterer	Quebec, Que.	" 29	46	Car in which he was being driven home work struck by train.
Labourer	Pine Falls, Man.	" 29	29	Fell from a wall; died Dec. 4.
Painter	Toronto, Ont.	" 29	26	Fell from a scaffold; died Dec. 1.
Lineman with contractor	Rocky Inlet, Ont.	" 30	24	Struck by piece of steel.
Carpenter	Sudbury, Ont.	" 30	52	Fell down elevator shaft.
Carpenter	Fort William, Ont.	Dec. 2	49	Fell from top storey of building, striking scaffolding.
Labourer in gravel pit	Big Falls, Ont.	" 9	35	Block of frozen gravel rolled over embankment onto victim.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 11	24	Struck by descending hoist.
Labourer	E. Calgary, Alta.	" 14	28	While wrecking tower missed footing and fell onto four storeys.
Labourer	Guelph, Ont.	" 28	45	Fell off scaffold.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	" 29	49	Died of lead poisoning.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 31	49	Fell into basement of house; died Jan. 1, 1927.
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Electric drill operator	Welland Canal, Ont.	Oct. 8	22	Clothes caught in gear of drill.
Labourer on construction of dam	Peterborough, Ont.	" 13	30	Drowned.
Workman blasting rocks	Beauharnois, Que.	" 16	16	Carrying dynamite in pocket; lit wrong explosion.
Labourer on dam construction	Near Atikokan, Ont.	" 19	50	Caught between wall of rock and train.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—Con.				
Miscellaneous—Con.				
Foreman with pile driving company..	New Westminster, B.C.....	Oct. 20	35	Fell into river while releasing scow; drowned.
Carpenter's helper..	Welland Canal, Ont.....	" 23	21	Was painting scow from a raft which was rammed by scow, and submerged. Drowned.
Construction employee.....	Welland Canal, Ont.....	Nov. 1		Struck by train in storm when walking home.
Labourer.....	Mount Dennis, Ont.....	" 6	35	Trapped by a cave-in; died Nov. 9.
Labourer.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	" 10		Crushed under logs.
Pump man.....	Cottonwood, B.C.....	" 19	60	Run down by a work train.
Mechanic.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	40	Caught in belting and drawn into concrete mixer
Caisson worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 15	24	Collapsed of caissons disease; died Dec. 23.
Labourer in sand pit..	Black Lake, Que.....	" 18	42	Buried in sand slide.
Labourer on construction of dam..	Farmer's Rapids, Que.....	" 25	22	Fell off crib work; drowned in current.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways:				
Switchman.....	Kenora, Ont.....	Oct. 2	34	Slipped and fell beneath moving train.
Brakeman.....	Near Wainwright, Alta.....	" 5		Killed while on duty.
Brakeman.....	Grand Falls Siding, N.B.....	" 13		Fell between cars.
Painter.....	Vaudreuil, Que.....	" 13	55	While painting bridge was struck by train.
Carman.....	Justice, Man.....	" 13	43	Owing to failure of crew to throw switch victim was run over by car.
Yardmaster.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	" 14		Thrown off tender; fell under wheels of shunting locomotive.
Section foreman.....	Near Lovering, Ont.....	" 16	28	Train struck hand car throwing it against victim, who was removing same from track.
Section labourer.....	Webster, Sta., Ont.....	" 17	37	Speeder struck by train.
Extra gang labourer..	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 17	42	Dirt car accidentally closed, crushing victim; died Oct. 18.
Brakeman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	49	Slipped and fell under wheels.
Bridge carpenter with railway company..	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 20	44	Crushed by carload of lumber which collapsed.
Car repairer.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	" 20	53	Car fell on victim following collapse of jack.
Section labourer.....	Near Basque, B.C.....	" 24	63	Speeder struck by train.
Extra gang labourer..	Wade, Ont.....	" 25	28	Caught between moving train and rock.
Rainman.....	Expanse, Sask.....	" 27	44	Struck by train while coupling.
Groundman.....	Near Broadview, Sask.....	" 27		Fell from speeder which was derailed.
Brakeman.....	Near Lytton, B.C.....	" 28	33	Fell from a freight train while walking on top of cars.
Track repairer.....	Glendyne, Que.....	" 28	34	Collision of trains.
Track repairer.....	".....	" 28	24	
Track repairer.....	".....	" 28	22	
Track repairer.....	".....	" 28	22	
Track repairer.....	".....	" 28	35	
Switchman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 29	26	Slipped off footboard of engine and fell beneath cars.
Sectionman.....	Sioux Lookout, Ont.....	" 30	46	Struck by train while cleaning a switch.
Sectionman.....	Near Acton, Ont.....	" 30		Jolted from a handcar; died Nov. 4.
Brakeman.....	Pine Lake, Que.....	Nov. 2	40	Supposed to have fallen off train into lake; drowned.
Yard foreman.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 3	30	Run over by a car while switching.
Yard foreman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	42	Caught between bumpers while coupling.
Section foreman.....	Princeton Sd., B.C.....	" 4		Track motor cars collided.
Brakeman.....	Leamington, Ont.....	" 4	39	Slipped off footboard of engine; run over.
Brakeman.....	Riviere Manie, Que.....	" 4	38	Fell between cars.
Brakeman.....	Vaudreuil, Que.....	" 5	32	Crushed between draw bars.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	31	Fell over rail and was crushed, while coupling cars.
Trainman.....	Ruby Creek, B.C.....	" 9	21	Fell beneath train.
Sectionman.....	Near Evandale, N.B.....	" 9	21	Crushed by a boulder which was being moved onto a flat car.
Section foreman.....	Margach, Ont.....	" 9	60	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Jonquiere, Que.....	" 12		Fell off engine.
Sectionman.....	O'Leary, P.E.I.....	" 12	47	Train struck hand car.
Trainman.....	Capreol, Ont.....	" 12		Fell from front of freight being coupled; thrown between cars and crushed.
Engineer.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 13	45	After oiling engine stepped onto adjacent track and was run over.
Brakeman.....	Golden, B.C.....	" 13	24	Riding on tender of a pusher engine, was crushed between tender and car.
Engineer.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 16	48	Struck by a yard engine while crossing track.
Sectionman.....	Near St. John, N.B.....	" 16	33	Speeder struck by special train.
Switch tender.....	Coteau, Que.....	" 16	48	While crossing track between cars was struck by train.
Trackman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 17	over 21	Struck by train; died Nov. 26.
Switchman.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 26	34	Riding on locomotive, view being obscured by steam, he was crushed against another locomotive; died Nov. 27.
Foreman.....	Doucet, Que.....	" 27	50	Explosion of a steam boiler, safety valve having been tightened in erection.
Pipe fitter.....	".....	" 27	47	
Assistant pipefitter..	".....	" 27	45	
Bridge man.....	".....	" 27	26	
Workman.....	".....	" 27	65	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1922—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—Con.				
Steam Railways—Con.				
Brakeman	Dundas, Ont.	Nov. 30	35	Hurled from a caboose which backed into wall siding.
Brakeman	Bergen, Man.	Dec. 2	36	Injured in collision; died Dec. 4.
Brakeman	Wellington, B.C.	" 4	24	Struck on rails; run over by engine.
Sectionman	Toronto, Ont.	" 7	60	Struck by train while walking to work.
Sectionman	Mimico, Ont.	" 11	29	Stepped from track to escape one train and was struck by another.
Sectionman	Near Nelson, B.C.	" 12	57	Struck by train in a cut, while patrolling track on a hand speeder. Misjudged time.
Brakeman	Fort Erie, Ont.	" 14	.....	Passenger train sideswiped by freight.
Yardman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 16	48	Knocked down by engine.
Yardman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 16	55	Fell beneath engine.
Lineman	Windsor Yards, Ont.	" 18	.....	Thrown from jigger which ran off tracks and turned over; died Dec. 19.
Signalman	Near St. Johns, Que.	" 18	49	Struck by train while at work at diamond.
Bridgeman	Alexo, Alta.	" 20	40	Motor car derailed.
Trackman	Bonheur, Ont.	" 20	34	Crushed between rock dump and railway car.
Street and Electric Railways:				
Brakeman	Welland, Ont.	Nov. 16	31	Run over by shunting engine when his foot caught in a frog; died Nov. 18.
Water Transportation:				
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	Oct. 4	45	Struck by backing train.
Seaman	Deep Water Bay, B.C.	" 7	41	Fell from tender; drowned.
Deckhand	Near Cedars, Que.	" 9	50	Slipped into canal while tying up ship and was drowned.
Captain	Lower St. Lawrence River, near Godbout, Que.	" 15	.....
Second engineer	" "	" 15	.....
Cook	" "	" 15	.....
First officer	" "	" 15	.....
Sailor	" "	" 15	.....
Sailor	" "	" 15	.....
Fireman	" "	" 15	.....
Lock tender	Merritton, Ont.	" 18	60	Struck by train.
Seaman	Montreal, Que.	" 26	19	Fell from stage while painting liner; drowned.
Captain of schooner	Bic, Que.	" 28	.....	When schooner foundered in storm, drowned.
Mechanic	Near Butedale, B.C.	Nov. -	.....	Tripped and fell, striking head on wheel of goods boat.
Deckhand	Port William, Ont.	" 1	.....	Drowned, jumping from boat to dock.
Deckhand	River Bourgeois, N.S.	" 3	23	Fell into hold of steamer.
Deckhand	Cornwall, Ont.	" 12	18	Victim was being lowered by a boom to fasten line when boom broke; crushed between boom and lock gate.
Lockmaster	Welland Canal, Ont.	" 18	38	Slipped from coping into lock; drowned.
Lookout man	St. Lawrence River, near Sorel, Que.	" 18	.....
Deckhand	" "	" 18	.....
Deckhand	" "	" 18	.....
Checker	Montreal, Que.	" 18	.....
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 21	35	Fell off wharf in dark; drowned.
Cook on schooner	Albert, N.B.	" 24	57	While unloading steel rails was struck by loose rail; died Nov. 25.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 2	23	Slipped off dock; drowned.
Sailor	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 6	.....	Thrown from a flat car into river when stake gave way; drowned.
Sailor	" "	" 6	.....
Lockmaster	Trent Valley Canal, Ont.	" 6	.....	Drowned through hole in ice during ice jam.
Oiler	Near Port Alberni, B.C.	" 24	36	Drowned while cutting ice in dam to free stop lock.
Local Transportation:				
Driver	Mountain Park, Alta.	Oct. 16	23	Fell overboard; drowned.
Taxi driver	Near Sudbury, Ont.	" 30	.....	Stepped off step, falling under car.
Teamster	Vancouver, B.C.	Nov. 1	35	Shot; violence.
Truck driver	Guelph, Ont.	" 13	46	Dump cart struck by train in fog.
Taxi driver	Walkerville, Ont.	" 16	22	Fell from a truck; died Jan. 21, 1927.
Storage:				
Manager of grain elevator	Magrath, Alta.	" 30	.....	Fell asleep in car; asphyxiated by gas fumes.
Labourer with elevator company	Port Arthur, Ont.	Oct. 2	42	Caught in elevator shaft.
Grain elevator employee	Port Arthur, Ont.	Nov. 8	55	Scratched hand; infection.
Telegraphs and Telephones:	Port Arthur, Ont.	Dec. 18	22	Sucked down by flow of grain; smothered.
Lineman	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 1	.....
Telephone employee	Montreal, Que.	" 25	.....	Fell from pole.
Telephone worker	Brantford, Ont.	Dec. 25	22	Killed by falling wall, due to inferior mortar.
Electricity and Gas:				
Electrician	Queenston, Ont.	Oct. 22	24	Cut hand, Dec. 25. Died of tetanus, Jan. 13, 1923.
Carpenter	Bonnington, B.C.	Nov. 7	53	Believing lines dead, touched live switch.
Lineman	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 16	36	While returning from work, his automobile was struck by engine. Died Nov. 30.
Operator with gas company	Merlin, Ont.	" 28	25	While repairing wires base of ladder was struck by street car and victim thrown to ground; died Jan. 1, 1927.
Lineman	Montreal, Que.	" 29	25	While inspecting gas well was struck by cap on pipe when explosion occurred; died Dec. 31, 1927.
				Slipped while working on pole; grasped live wires; electrocuted.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1926—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRADE—				
Retail:				
Driver with dairy company.....	London, Ont.....	Oct. 3	.....	Thrown off waggon.
Labourer with ice company.....	Prescott, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Struck by train.
Salesman with motor company.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Struck by street car.
Merchant.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 2	50	Waggon struck by street car; victim thrown beneath wheels and crushed.
Dairy driver.....	Near Brantford, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Truck struck by a train.
Travelling salesman.	Near Tilley, Alta.....	Dec. 2	30	Hurt in train derailment; died Dec. 4.
Coal driver.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30	34	Jumped off his own truck when brakes snapped, and was run over.
FINANCE—				
Bank official.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Oct. 1	42	Accidentally shot when placing revolver in drawer in bank.
Real estate agent...	Near Halifax, N.S.....	" 16	61	Inspecting flume which gave way; crushed to death.
SERVICE—				
Public Administration:				
Provincial license inspector.....	Cochrane, Ont.....	Oct. 15	.....	Shot—violence.
Inspector for Government Department.	Lower St. Lawrence River, near Godbout, Que.....	" 15	.....	Drowned following capsizc of steamer, returning from inspection tour.
Field inspector, Dept. of Agriculture	Near St. Clet, Que.....	" 15	32	} Motor car struck by train while men were on inspection work.
Field inspector, Dept. of Agriculture	"	" 15	28	
Assistant fishery inspector.....	Near Moncton, N.B.....	" 20	30	Shot; violence.
Electrician.....	Ansonville, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Electrocuted.
Electrician in municipal department..	Mahone Bay, N.S.....	" 27	21	Face came in contact with high tension wire; electrocuted.
Labourer in sewer...	Timmins, Ont.....	" 27	63	Crushed in cave-in when cribbing collapsed.
Labourer with Government department.	Dryden, Ont.....	Nov. 1	55	Pinned under car which had swerved into ditch.
Labourer on highway	Near Stinson, Ont.....	" 1	45	Proceeding to place of employment in road foreman's car which upset.
Diver.....	Bathurst, N.B.....	" 17	26	Drowned when boat capsized; was repairing water main.
Civic labourer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 19	55	Placing pontoon for bridge repair; swept over waterfall; drowned.
Civic labourer.....	"	" 19	.....	Buried when blazing building collapsed.
Fire fighter (call)...	Sydney, N.S.....	" 28	36	
Police constable (Dominion).....	Rae, N.W.T.....	Dec. 6	23	Burned to death when fire destroyed quarters.
Fire fighter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 23	.....	} Crushed by collapse of wall in theatre fire.
Fire fighter.....	"	" 23	.....
Fire fighter.....	"	" 23	.....
Fire fighter.....	"	" 23	.....
Engineer with Government department.....	Near Lytton, B.C.....	" 29	.....	Slipped over a precipice.
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning:				
Worker, female, with laundry company..	Ottawa, Ont.....	Dec. 22	22	Hand caught in mangle; died Jan. 10, 1927.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1926

LOGGING—				
Logger.....	Menzies Bay, B.C.....	Jan. 27	.....	Crushed by rolling log; died Nov. 4.
Logger.....	Bloedel, B.C.....	Sept. 2	30	Struck by falling snag.
Choker setter.....	Camp 65, Vancouver Is., B.C.....	Sept. 27	36	Struck by rolling log.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining:				
Labourer.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Mar. 24	38	Silicosis.
Helper with diamond drill.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	Aug. 14	36	Cut thumb; septicaemia.
MANUFACTURING—				
Saw and planing mills:				
Helper.....	Dollarton, B.C.....	Mar. 12	51	Struck by stick caught in a belt.
Edger tailor.....	Penny, B.C.....	July 14	21	Fell from a platform following an epileptic fit.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1926—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and structures:</i> Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 30	29	Struck by derrick.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES: <i>Steam railways:</i> Locomotive fireman	Stephen, B.C.....	Jan. 19	35	While throwing switch on Y, slipped and turned ankle; septicaemia; died Feb. 8.
<i>Water transportation:</i> Deckhand.....	Anyox, B.C.....	Aug. 28	23	Fell off scow; drowned.
Longshoreman.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	Sept. 21	54	Struck on head by lumber slipping from load.
TRADE— <i>Retail:</i> Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Aug. 3	52	Ruptured artery while cranking truck.
Delivery boy.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Sept. 23	18	Riding bicycle; collided with truck.
Labourer.....	Nanaimo, Ont.....	" 24	61	Fell off platform.
SERVICE— <i>Public administration:</i> Constable.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	Sept. 13	29	Motorcycle collided with automobile; fatal Sept. 27.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Municipality not Liable for Damages caused by Rioting in Nova Scotia

AN insurance company brought an action against the town of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, for alleged failure to prevent a riot which occurred on January 4, 1926. During the riot a trader in the town, who was insured with the company, sustained damage to his stock in trade and received from the company \$5,936 to cover his losses. The trader had, under the conditions of his policy, assigned to the company all his rights of recovery against any party for loss or damage. Accordingly the company took action, alleging that the losses suffered by the trader were caused by the negligence of the town authorities, owing to (1) failure to enforce law and order by its police officers; (2) permitting unlawful assemblies which culminated in riot; and (3) not appointing special constables under the circumstances. It was alleged that the coal miners, then unemployed and their families in many cases destitute, held a meeting shortly before the date of the riot, at which they passed a resolution calling on the provincial government to devise some means of relieving the situation, "otherwise we shall be forced to take what we need wherever we can get it." The company claimed that such meetings and resolutions should have indicated to the town authorities that a breach of the peace was imminent, and that they should have taken adequate measures to prevent the threatened outbreak. Section 250 of the Towns' Incorporation Act (Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, chapter 84)

provides that in case of riot, tumult, etc., on of a just apprehension thereof, certain town officials *may* appoint any number of special constables to assist in preserving the peace, and it was contended by the plaintiff that the word *may* should, under the circumstances be construed as meaning "must."

At the hearing of the case in the Nova Scotia Supreme Court the mayor and other witnesses were examined, and the court found that the mayor had been active in attempting to secure a settlement of the trouble. The company's action was dismissed, the judgment stating that "if the defendant is liable for damage done by rioters, such liability must be created by some statute; there is no liability at common law. The court declared that it was unable to find in the Towns' Incorporation Act "any language which expressly or by necessary implication imposes on the defendant liability for the damages caused by the rioters."

In regard to the conduct of the local authorities during the crisis the judge said: "I desire to add, in case a finding of fact should be deemed of importance, that I do not discover in the conduct of the mayor and town authorities, or of the police, any misconduct or neglect of duty. They seem to have acted in a situation of much difficulty, with prudence and caution. Even if the police officers had failed to perform their duty—which I do not find—it does not follow that the town would thereby be responsible for loss resulting from the default."

—(Nova Scotia—Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company versus Glace Bay.)

Statement of Claim for Wages must be Explicit

A farm labourer in Saskatchewan brought an action against his employer for \$1,202.56, which he claimed as arrears of wages earned by him from August, 1919, to April, 1925, in addition to \$1,470.59, receipt of which he admitted. At the hearing of this case a question arose as to the form in which the claim was stated, the defendant asking the court to strike out the statement of claim on the ground that it disclosed no reasonable cause of action. The Local Master in Chambers, while holding the claim insufficient, refused, on the ground that it had been admitted in the statement of defence, to strike it out. This decision was sustained by the Chief Justice of the Province in Chambers, but on further appeal by the defendant was reversed by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. The latter court pointed out that when a person sues for wages he must state, among the material facts necessary to show a cause of action, that he was employed by, and worked for the defendant, or such other facts as show that the defendant made himself liable to him for the wages earned. These facts should be contained in the statement of claim. They were, however, absent from the claim under consideration. The claim lacked two essentials in not stating, first that the plaintiff worked for the defendant, and second, that the work was done at the defendant's request. The appeal was therefore allowed, the plaintiff being allowed to amend the statement of his claim. The court commented on the technical character of the reasons for appeal, stating that such applications should not be encouraged. "Our rules of pleading regarding statements of claim," the court pointed out, "are made for the purpose of narrowing down the issues to be tried and acquainting defendant with the claim he has to meet."

—(*Saskatchewan—Roberts versus Pollock.*)

Industrial Establishments may not be Subdivided for Purposes of Compensation

A workman employed as a general blacksmith in Saskatchewan sustained injuries while engaged in shoeing horses, and for these injuries the court awarded him compensation to the amount of \$1,342. Appeal was taken by the employer on the ground that the employment in question was not among those to which the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province applied, that is, employment in or about a factory. "Factory," as defined by the Act, "means a building, workshop, or place where machinery is driven by steam, water, or where other mechanical power is used." The building in question was divided

into several rooms, including a blacksmith shop and a machine shop, the latter containing machinery which was driven by an 8-horsepower engine. In his capacity of general blacksmith the plaintiff worked for part of his time in the machine shop, the other part being spent in the blacksmith shop. The trial judge held that an establishment of this kind was a "factory" within the meaning of the act. The employer appealed on the ground (1) that the blacksmith or horseshoeing shop was not a factory, inasmuch as all the machinery was in the machine shop; (2) that while the workman was engaged in horseshoeing he was not employed "in or about a factory," as horseshoeing was not part of the business of the factory. The appeal court dismissed the appeal, holding that the greater part of the work on which the plaintiff was engaged actually involved the use of both rooms. The fact that the machinery which was required for the proper performance of work in the blacksmith-room was in another room, did not, in the opinion of the majority of the judges, justify any distinction between the two rooms, or lead to the inference that one was a factory and the other was not. One of the judges, however, dissented from the majority of the court, holding that there was nothing in the horseshoeing department to make it a factory, and that the fact that there was a door connecting it with the machine shop did not make it part of the machine shop. "I can see no reason," he concluded, "why a man cannot be employed for a part of his time in an employment to which the Workmen's Compensation Act applies, and for a part of his time at work to which the Act does not apply."

(A similar question in regard to blacksmith shops of Quebec was the subject of a decision noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1926, page 843.)

—(*Saskatchewan—Nielsen versus Doraty.*)

Indefinite Hiring is Subject to Reasonable Notice of Dismissal

The question of the notice of dismissal which must be given to an employee who is engaged for an indefinite period was discussed by the Appellate Division of the Ontario Supreme Court in a case in which the plaintiff claimed to have been wrongfully dismissed. The trial judge found that no misconduct on the part of the employee had been shown; further that the contract of hiring in this particular case was not a monthly hiring, but was a general or indefinite hiring, and this being so, that the hiring was subject to termination on reasonable notice.

The appeal court preferred to regard the contract as being at first for a definite term of one year, and afterwards for a indefinite period. The question thus arose—where there has been a definite hiring for a year, and the relationship has continued by mutual agreement beyond that term, what is to be taken as the implied agreement as to the mode of termination of the contract of hiring? The employer in this case contended that it was automatically terminated at the end of the second year and each succeeding year on the anniversary of the hiring, without any notice. The court held, on the contrary, that the contract would continue so long as the parties mutually agreed, and could only be terminated by reasonable notice. The similar case of *Pollard versus Green* (1923) was cited, where the trial judge held that the contract was terminable on the anniversary, but the Appellate Division in its judgment in the same case took a different view of the law, ruling that "in the absence of an express provision to the contrary, or evidence of some usage that every one must be considered to know and to contract with reference to, a contract of general, indefinite, or yearly hiring and service may be terminated on reasonable notice, and that there is no law requiring the notice to end with a year."

The employer's appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

—(*Ontario—Messer versus Barrett Company Limited*).

Compensation in Quebec is determined by General Nature of Occupation

A workman employed by the corporation of the City of Outremont, Quebec, met with two accidents, one on November 15, 1924, and the other on May 15, 1925. The municipality accepted responsibility under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the first accident, but alleged that the second was not within the scope of the law, which is limited to certain specified occupations and to other enterprises "in which machinery is used moved by power other than that of men or of animals." The workman had been employed with the municipal road construction gang for 14 years, making use of a cement mixer, which brought the work within the scope of the act. However, on the day of the second accident the machine was not in action and the corporation contended that for that reason the work on that day was not subject to the provisions for workmen's compensation. The Superior Court at Montreal granted the workman \$393 in compensation, laying down the

principle that the right to compensation is conditional, not on the nature of the work actually being done by the workman at the moment when an accident happens, but rather by the general nature of the undertaking on which he is engaged.*

—(*Quebec—Greco versus the City of Outremont*).

Rights of Minors under Workmen's Compensation in Illinois

The Supreme Court of Illinois has recently handed down a decision which clears up a doubtful point in the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State. A boy of the age of 16 and a half years suffered an accidental injury arising out of and in the course of his employment on May 27, 1920. No claim for compensation was made until April 5, 1924, when the mother, having been appointed guardian, made written claim for compensation and filed with the Industrial Commission an application for the adjournment of the claim.

The Act provides that proceedings for compensation are barred unless claim for compensation is made within six months after the accident. On this ground the Industrial Commission Arbitrator denied compensation. Upon a petition for review the Industrial Commission entered an order awarding compensation and reversing the Arbitrator. The County Superior Court set aside the award of the Commission, but the Supreme Court later reversed this decision and confirmed the order of the Industrial Commission, the Judge pointing out that from time immemorial, the status of a minor of tender years had been recognized in law to be different from that of one of more mature years. The Court therefore ruled that "the Limitations of time provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act do not run against the rights of a minor so long as he is without a guardian."

A resolution condemning the use in industry of paint spraying machines was passed at the annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada last summer in Montreal. The resolution was referred to the Department of Health of the Dominion Government, and the matter has been passed on to the Research Council of Canada for investigation and report.

*The new Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Quebec, enacted in 1926, will not take effect until April 1, 1927.